

M I D D L E E A S T A N D S O U T H A S I A R E V I E W

8 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Bani-Sadr Interview--In an interview with Eric Rouleau of LE MONDE, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that at the beginning of August Iran obtained the particulars of Iraq's invasion plan as well as a "detailed account of talks that took place in France among Iranian counterrevolutionaries, Iraqi representatives and U.S. and Israeli military experts." Bani-Sadr said Iran paid a "high price" for this information, but it proved to be "astonishingly accurate." He went on to accuse the United States of playing an "active part" in planning the Iraqi aggression and of using the current situation to implement its strategy in the Middle East, and he declared that releasing the hostages would not alter the U.S. policy toward Iran. Bani-Sadr said that the Soviet ambassador "assured" him that the USSR is not providing Iraq with military equipment and that he believes in the "sincerity of the USSR's neutrality." He also stated that Iran is obtaining war materiel from "international dealers." The Iranian president warned that Iran would deal "savage blows" to any Arab country that assists the Iraqis and "would have no hesitation" in closing the Strait of Hormuz if other states were to enter the war. He said he is "disappointed" with the European attitude toward the conflict, particularly France's "so-called neutrality."

Military Situation--Tehran radio carried an interview with Iranian Acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi in which he said that having stopped the Iraqi offensive, the Iranian forces are preparing for the start of a counteroffensive. Fallahi expressed optimism over the course the war is taking, saying that in Khuzestan the enemy has been "pinned down" outside of Dezful, that two Iraqi columns moving toward Ahvaz have been destroyed and Khorramshahr is "completely in the hands of our forces" and that the situation is turning Iran's way along the western front as well.

The status of Khorramshahr continued to be disputed by the two sides. An Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, reiterated Fallahi's assertion of complete Iranian control over the city. Tehran also said Transport Minister Kalantari visited the Khorramshahr railway station and the port area, the latter of which the Iraqis claim to have captured. INA reported that the battle for Khorramshahr has become a war of commandos fighting in the "middle of the town" after the fall of the port section.

Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by INA and Baghdad radio, reported Iraqi airraids on the Asabad satellite station, the Dezful and Reza'iyeh airports, several sites in Abadan, powerstations in Masjed Soleyman and military concentrations in Dehloran and the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. An Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, added that the Iraqis bombed Shustar. The Iraqi communiques also reported Iranian airstrikes against civilian and economic targets in Kirkuk and As-Sulaymaniyah.

KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-'ANBA, reported that Jordan has asked France to supply Iraq with Crotale ground-to-air missiles to protect the Iraqi nuclear reactor. According to the paper, the request is the result of an "agreement" between King Husayn and Saddam Husayn during the former's recent visit to Baghdad.

The Paris paper LE MONDE reported that Iran has asked French "industrialists" connected with the aircraft industry to ensure the "maintenance" of certain types of American military equipment that Iran has had difficulty keeping operational for lack of spare parts. The paper said the Iranian request particularly applies to "hundreds" of helicopters purchased by the former shah.

In an interview with the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, the staff brigadier general commanding the Iraqi Navy claimed that his forces had driven the Iranian Navy from the battle area within a week of the start of the fighting. According to the Iraqi commander, the Iranian Navy has taken "refuge" in the Strait of Hormuz in order to be safe from Iraqi missile fire. He added that the Iraqi Navy has been ordered to attack Iranian naval forces in the gulf and to besiege them at Khur 'Abdallah and that only small Iranian gunboats now dare approach the Iraqi coast. In his interview with Tehran radio, Acting Chief of Staff Fallahi said little about Iranian naval activities, noting only that Iran has "superiority" in the western half of the gulf and has had no clashes with the Iraqis in the eastern sector.

A Defense Ministry statement, carried by Baghdad radio, announced the callup of all men born in 1956 and certain other more limited categories of conscriptees.

Tehran radio reported that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani met with the Soviet ambassador in Tehran and asserted that people like Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn and Afghan leader Babrak Karmal should not be able to fight against "revolutionary people and their nations by relying on the Soviet Union." Rafsanjani also told the Soviet envoy that Iran expects the effects of the boycotts and embargoes against it to be tempered by the "sound support" of countries that are aware of the value of revolutions."

Kurdish Programming

The Khomeyni and Saddam Husayn regimes have been trying to exploit the dissatisfaction of the Kurdish minorities in Iran and Iraq--each of which has a current history of armed rebellion against central authority--as a means to help them in their war efforts. Both Baghdad and Tehran radios have medium-wave Kurdish services, and broadcasts over these beams have been urging the targeted Kurdish audiences to stand up for their rights in armed rebellion and help their compatriots throughout the country to overthrow the host governments. In its commentaries, Baghdad radio's Kurdish service has urged the Kurds in Iranian Kordestan to "seize the opportunity" presented by the Iraqi invasion and "rise up against the ayatollahs." The radio has said that while some Kurds in Iran are dying in the struggle for the "national rights of Iranian Kordestan," others are capitulating to oppression and the "racist policy" of the ayatollahs. According to the radio, Iraq's aim is to expose the true enemies of all the Iranian nationalities and to help the Kurds in Iran achieve "autonomy." Commentaries carried by Tehran radio's Kurdish service have in turn appealed to the Kurds and all nationalities and segments of Iraqi society to rise up and topple the Saddam Husayn government and have appealed to Iraqi soldiers to turn their weapons on the Baghdad regime.

Also broadcasting to the Kurdish population of Iraq is the clandestine shortwave beam Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan, the radio of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan. The radio, primarily concerned with the Kurds in Iraq, has taken a pro-Iran stance and described the Iraqi regime not only as the enemy of the Kurds in Iraq, but also as that of the entire Kurdish nation. It has charged the Iraqi Government with "plundering and Arabizing" the Kurds in Iraq and turning them into "Ba'thists" and with creating rivalry among the Kurds to prevent them from achieving their "national and democratic goals." The radio has called on Iraqi Kurds to "seize the opportunity" to overthrow the Saddam Husayn regime, which, it was declared, is waging an "illegitimate war against the revolution of the Iranian peoples," and to help liberate the Iraqi people and establish a "coalition democratic rule through elections and real self-rule for Kurdistan."

Segments of the broadcasts of these three radios monitored through 6 October indicate no change in their programming patterns since the beginning of the war.

Jordan

According to Jerusalem radio, King Husayn has postponed his visit to the Soviet Union in light of reports that the USSR has offered arms to Iran. The radio said "reporters" had seen Soviet, Hungarian and Bulgarian freighters en route to Iran via Turkey. Monitored Jordanian media, which have already reported that Husayn is to visit the Soviet Union in mid-October, have not mentioned a postponement of the visit.

Syria

TASS reported that President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Moscow on 8 October and was welcomed by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

The Damascus paper TISHRIN, in an editorial reported by Damascus radio, said that Al-Asad's visit is of "extraordinary strategic importance." The paper declared that "strategic balance" between Syria and the "Zionist enemy" is an "urgent necessity" in the current phase and that the Soviet Union realizes the "legitimacy and fairness" of this requirement.

Libya

Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland announced that "revolution forces" have marched on the media and formed revolution committees to run the broadcasting and press agency services, the press, cultural centers and other forms of information dissemination. The radio said this action will make the information media a "platform" through which to instigate the masses to "exercise their authority and possess their wealth and arms" and a voice for revolutionary people throughout the world, and is the result of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi's call during his 1 September speech commemorating the Libyan revolution in which he tasked the revolution committees with taking over the media. The radio also reported that it will henceforth be known as the "Radio of the Voice of the Arab Homeland, the voice of the popular revolution, the voice of the revolution of the future."

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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'ARAFAT DETAILS PLO STAND ON ARAB-EUROPEAN DIALOGUE

NC072136 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 7 Oct 80

["Text" of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's letter to the European-Arab seminar being held in Rome--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] It is imperative for the world to know that 4 million Palestinians do not have a homeland. Some of them are homeless, while others are living under occupation. Furthermore, millions of Arabs are suffering from the role of the imperialist gendarme, which Israel is playing for the purpose of imposing subservience and backwardness on our Arab homeland. This in addition to the U.S. military attempt to control the gulf oil, using every means available to fulfill this objective and to control the oil sources.

What are the means for Arab-European cooperation? The Arab-European dialogue was held. A dialogue is also going on between the oil countries and the oil-importing countries. Allow me to be frank in raising the question of this cooperation from a strategic point of view rather than from a narrow and thus temporary point of view. Advocating a dividing line between economic and political matters, or between economic and cultural matters is false. Reliance on this advocacy will bring about evil consequences. It is imperative for us to seek the sound bases for economic cooperation by finding the political common denominator of Europe and the Arab regimes.

Europe has now begun to understand, although at a very slow pace, the dangers surrounding its interests as a result of the continuing Israeli aggression backed by the United States against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. However, Europe is evading the announcement of its political position compatible with its economic interests and its call for cooperation between Europe and the Arabs. At this point I am speaking of economic interests, because this is the characteristic way of addressing European rulers. I am temporarily setting aside civilization, history and tradition.

If Europe does not adopt a public and practical stance on the issue of the Palestinian people--namely, their right to self-determination and to build their independent state--then talk about cooperation in the various spheres will remain meaningless and it will likely die out in view of the Palestinian people's tragedy and their cause. This cause is regarded as the Arab nation's conscience as well as that of free and honorable men throughout the world.

The PLO, which since the beginning has facilitated the Arab-European dialogue, scrupulously wants your seminar to be a step forward in the entrenchment of this dialogue on sound bases capable of remaining steadfast vis-a-vis the enormous changes sweeping over the Middle East.

I define the PLO's position as follows:

1. We welcome fruitful cooperation between the Arab countries and Europe, because this cooperation is definitely in the interest of the two sides.

2. European recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as well as recognition of our people's inalienable national rights, particularly our people's right to return to their country, to self-determination and to build an independent state on our national soil. These are the strong bases for a firm cooperation between Europe and the Arabs.

3. Europe's weight in our contemporary world enables its states to adopt a practical stand on Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. Without such a practical stance, the radical changes occurring in our Arab world will be characterized by doubt in the seriousness, importance and dimension of this cooperation.

4. Oil, which represents the jugular vein in the life and prosperity of human society, absolutely cannot reach the world's industrial centers while our Palestinian people are being torn apart by the U.S. Phantom planes and while the Israeli enemy occupies our territory, keeps our people homeless and attacks our Arab nation with the force of modern U.S. arms, including those which are banned internationally. Even worse, the Israeli enemy goes beyond this limit to a point which could have caused serious changes from the moment the United States decided to send its fleets to the gulf along with its task force. One must also take into account the repercussions of these actions on the present explosion on the Iraqi-Iranian border.

5. Peace and stability in the Middle East cannot be guaranteed by the U.S. planes and warships deployed in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Furthermore, Israel represents the largest military base for the United States in our country. Israel constitutes the greatest threat to world peace and it is responsible for the tragedies which have occurred and which will occur in view of the continuing aggression against our people and nation.

'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY PLANS OCTOBER VISIT TO USSR

NC071058 Doha QNA in English 1045 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, Oct 7 (QNA)--Lebanese "AS-SAFIR" newspaper quoting informed diplomatic sources said PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Soviet Union heading an Executive Committee delegation within the second half of October at the invitation of the Soviet command.

The sources said 'Arafat will discuss with Soviet officials latest developments in the region in the light of continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war and its reflections on the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Palestine cause in particular.

'Arafat's visit comes between two visits to the Soviet capital of the Syrian president and the Jordanian monarch.

KUWAIT

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY REPORTEDLY PLACED NEAR OIL WELLS

GF041425 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Antiaircraft artillery and surface-to-air missiles have been deployed near Kuwaiti oil wells, ports and storage tanks as a precaution for emergencies and in order to prevent any foreign intervention in Kuwait's affairs.

Informed sources in Kuwait have said that the sophisticated U.S. AWACS planes will provide the first warning during their flights over oil wells in the gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

PHONE CALLS TO IRAQ VIA INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE RESTRICTED

LD061806 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 6 Oct 80

["For Kuwaiti Embassies Abroad"--KUNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Oct (KUNA)--The Ministry of Telecommunications issued a decree today restricting telephone contacts between Kuwait and Iraq via the foreign communications exchange. The decree makes it clear that telephonic contacts by means of the automatic exchange have been stopped as from today and until further notice. The ministry urged citizens to cooperate by reducing telephone calls to the minimum to give everybody a chance to make their calls.

UAE

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES PRESENCE OF FOREIGN FORCES

NC060954 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0935 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Oct (ENA)--Information and Culture Minister Ahmad ibn Hamid has denied the report published by the Damascus newspaper AL-BA'TH about the dispatch of foreign forces to Dubai. In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, he said that these reports are unfounded and that there are no foreign forces anywhere in the UAE.

PDRY

CHAIRMAN SETS UP YEMENI UNITY AFFAIRS BUREAU

LD052050 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Summary] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, today decreed the establishment of a Yemeni Unity Affairs Bureau to be directed by the secretary of the Presidium.

YAR

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER LEAVES FOR ADEN 7 OCT

JN071303 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, presidential adviser for unity affairs, left for Aden this morning.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Husayn ad-Daf'i said that he will (?convey a message) to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He will also hold talks with officials in the southern part of the homeland on issues of common concern to the two parts. During this visit, documents pertaining to land and sea transport and tourism companies will be exchanged. A timetable will also be prepared for the four committees which have not met this year: health; education, culture and information; foreign; and self-administration services committees.

MENA DESCRIBES SECOND WORKING PAPER ON AUTONOMY TALKS

NC071855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA)--MENA has learned that Egypt has prepared a second working paper on the autonomy talks that contains slight alterations in the wording of the first working paper but which is based on the same six principles mentioned in the first working paper.

These principles, which the Egyptian side will submit to the Washington meeting, contain Egypt's position on Jerusalem and the illegality of the settlements--which are considered an obstacle in the path of peace. These principles also indicate that the Camp David accords and UN Security Council Resolution 242 are the framework for a comprehensive and just settlement, particularly in relation to total withdrawal from the Arab territories, including Jerusalem, which is an integral part of the West Bank, indicating that whatever applies to the West Bank also applies to Jerusalem.

The Egyptian working paper also explains the confidence-building measures which Israel must take to prove its good intentions. Egypt has sent several memorandums affirming the need for Israel to adopt such measures. These include the release of political prisoners, freedom of movement for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza and family reunions.

The Egyptian working paper affirms that security is required for all sides and not just for one side. It also calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and their deployment in specific locations during the transitional period as a step toward total withdrawal and the achievement of a comprehensive and just peace in the area. The paper also affirms that autonomy is a transitional stage to be followed by self-determination for the Palestinians.

The Egyptian delegation will leave Cairo [for Washington] on Saturday. It will include Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

AFRICAN SCIENTIFIC MILITARY SYMPOSIUM CONCLUDES MEETING

LD071537 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah declared that Africa must have one strategy and a single strategic objective because we are all facing the same problems and threats.

The chief of staff asserted at the conclusion of the African scientific military symposium yesterday the need to follow up the latest achievements of contemporary military science. He said: The expertise we have will enable us in the near future to teach the world and not to learn from it. From this stems the importance of holding such military symposiums.

The African scientific military symposium which Defense Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi opened on Thursday morning concluded its meetings yesterday which were organized by the Nasir Higher Military Academy as the highest African academy for military strategy concerned with developing African military science.

Major Gen 'Abd as-Sattar Harb, director of the academy, announced the symposium's recommendations, which are summed up as follows:

The holding of an annual African scientific military symposium with the participation of the largest number possible of military commanders representing the African countries;

The establishment of an African scientific military association for the promotion of strategic military thinking;

That the Nasir Military Academy be the center for African higher military studies and the organizer of such symposiums;

The holding of a strategic mobilization course, in the English language, in the higher war college of the Nasir Military Academy, the course to begin early next year;

The general studying of expertise gained in the October war in African military academies and colleges.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED BY ITALIAN JOURNALIST BISSIRA

NC031815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 3 Oct 80

["Text" of interview of Egyptian President as-Sadat by Italian journalist Olga Bissira--date and place not given]

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat in an interview with the Italian journalist Olga Bissira said that as long as the parties concerned are determined to establish peace in the Middle East any problem could be solved, particularly as Israel and Egypt have reached the no-return point in their peace process. The president termed what has been achieved in this respect as "great".

President as-Sadat, in addition to the issues pertaining to the Middle East, dealt with various issues currently on the international arena.

The following is the full text of the interview:

Question: Mr President, if you would agree to start with the Middle East problem which is the hottest part of all the problems and therefore essential to peace--now, after some great hopes, you are back to a stalled position again, which is destined to last at least until the American presidential elections in November. Or do you believe instead that after some of the latest happenings on the political scene some unexpected changes might take place?

As-Sadat: No, I am of the opinion that nothing will develop before the American elections. For that reason I made my proposal that we have a summit meeting to try to remove the obstacles, just like we did at Camp David. We spent about 12 days there, and we came out with the Camp David agreement which was a great achievement and which also resulted in the treaty between Egypt and Israel. So I am of the opinion that nothing will develop.

Question: Your relations with Menachem Begin, which were cordial and understanding at first, just cooled following the proclamation of Jerusalem as the indivisible and eternal capital for Israel. Judging from such an unexpected act, some curious changes have taken place in his plans and mind. If he tries to take advantage of the present specific moment facing the United States in the foreign political scene, would he have a chance to obtain the results he obviously has in mind?

As-Sadat: Well, believe me, let me tell you this. A friendship exists between me and Menachem Begin, and, as I have stated before, it is not easy to be a friend from my side, at least, or to drop a friend. Well Menachem Begin is a friend, and he has proved himself to be a leader and a strong leader really, and to this moment I consider him a friend.

It is not easy to drop a friend. I have lived 62 years now and whenever one drops a friend he drops part of himself. This is my understanding of friendship. But we differ on the issue of full autonomy for the Palestinians. Maybe he thought that he might get some concessions because of the paralysis of the American administration during the presidential election year. I do not know. I can not say for sure. But what I can say is this: I described him--and he knows this--as one who has started a great march and then suddenly stopped in the middle of the road.

(The questioner interrupted the president, asking whether this was because Begin wanted to take advantage of the moment.)

As-Sadat: Well, as I told you, this may be true. It may also be that he had fought for 40 years for the ideas that he is now trying to apply. Maybe because of the hawks in Israel--really, I do not know, but what I am sure of, as I told him, is that he suddenly stopped in the middle of the road. I told him we have to continue the whole trip together and reach the comprehensive settlement.

Questioner's comment: It seems at this moment, as it has been from the very beginning, that you have to push again, you have to make a new start.

As-Sadat: Well, as I have already declared, let's wait until the American elections, and then after that for sure we must prepare ourselves for the summit and a new start.

Question: The contents of the letters you exchanged with Menahem Begin recently were full of bitter disapproval, or something like that, and while it is understandable that Egypt can criticize Israel somewhat because of Jerusalem and the settlements, for example, one can not see how they could do the same to Egypt at this moment.

As-Sadat: Well, they have already criticized Egypt in the process of normalization between Egypt and Israel according to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. They criticized us. I remember the Israeli Ambassador appeared on television in Israel and said that the normalization process is slackening, or something like that, and I met him after that and found that in certain ideas he was right, such as on the visa problem. But we solved that issue immediately. On other points he was wrong. Yes, they criticized us, but it is difficult to criticize our position on full autonomy, because we are sticking to Camp David. Never have we changed our position regarding the settlements issue, Jerusalem, or towards the comprehensive peace agreement. But it is not criticism that they are, in Israel, sticking to their rigid position; it is a sort of criticism. [sentence as received]

Question: Some observers are of the opinion that for various reasons the As-Sadat-Begin match is not equal. Therefore, they doubt the positive final results. Personally, I think that you would have been more happy if Begin had taken the whole Nobel Prize for himself, offering the peace in return. Judging from his latest act, it seemed that he did not understand what symbolic reward sharing with you was meant to be. But for how much longer can he really be obstinate, knowing that Israelis who always lived in fear are really the ones who need the peace more?

As-Sadat: Well, let me tell you this in all frankness. He is equal and more than equal in this process. I quite agree with your idea, because when I was asked when they were preparing this Nobel Prize--I was asked by some correspondents, and they said that Begin would share the prize with me, and I said what you have already stated: Let Begin have it all alone, but let us have peace. More than that, I said let Begin share it with me, let another 10 persons share it with us, but let us have peace.

The man is strong enough. He is the last one from the old guard in Israel. When I say the old guard, I mean the category of Ben Gurion, Mrs Meir and Begin. I think he is the last.

(Questioner interrupts, asking whether it is negative or positive, and whether it is more negative or more positive.)

As-Sadat: Well, I have already stated that I like to deal with strong leaders and Begin is strong enough. But let us hope that in the meantime some things will develop as they developed at Camp David. You may remember that we stayed 12 days at Camp David. Up to the 11th day we had reached no agreement at all. But we reached an agreement on the 12th day, and we had difficulties like the difficulties we have now; by perseverance, understanding, knowing each other and patience we reached this Camp David agreement. So let us hope that in the next Camp David we will do the same.

Question: It is really difficult to separate your personal friendships and to keep them separate from the problems that you have to deal with, I suppose.

As-Sadat: Well, as long as the friend keeps to the personal principles of friendship, I have no difficulty. Whenever we sit together as leaders of nations, however, well, everyone must seek his country's national interests.

Question: When Mount Sinai was delivered to Egypt, I think in 1970--(As-Sadat interrupted, saying: No, just last year. It was in November 1979. It was the same day I made my visit to Jerusalem 2 years earlier, on 19 November).

Question: You have declared that Saint Catherine Monastery is open to all religions--Hebrew, Christians and Muslims. Some saw this as a symbolic gesture, a sign indicating a similar solution to the Jerusalem problem. I am one who is of this opinion and who appreciates that act and would be greatly relieved if such a thing happened even with the holy city becoming free, independent, with its neutrality guaranteed by neighboring countries, open equally to the three religions which are equally holy. But speaking realistically, Mr President, if by some miracle that solution reached Jerusalem's soil, how long could it last before some other problems set in?

As-Sadat: Let me correct some information in your question. It was not the monastery of Saint Catherine that I declared open, but the new religious complex that I have planned to build and for which I have subscriptions from all the world, which I am now receiving from everywhere in the world--Germany, France, the United States. I have proposed that this complex include three temples, a mosque, church and a synagogue in one side on Mount Sinai. Free access will be provided to this complex as a symbol of the oneness of humanity, as God wished. In this respect let me tell you that we have a very marvelous team of engineers who completed the plan--one Egyptian, one Frenchman and one Israeli, a symbol of the combination of the three religions, and we are now receiving donations from here in the country and from abroad. I do not want big money; I want the biggest number of believers in the three religions to build this. Even if everyone pays only the smallest coin, it is symbolic. So I had to correct this in your question.

To proceed with the rest of the question, well, you are quite right and very clever in asking whether this could be an example to be applied to Jerusalem. Well, Jerusalem, yes. Jerusalem is a very important question and as I told Begin in my letter which you mentioned before, Jerusalem is sensitive to 18 million Jews. But it is also sensitive to 800 million Muslims and about 1 billion Christians, so why should we forget those 800 million Muslims? I do not believe that the question of Jerusalem is the hardest problem. No, it is not, and I told Begin this. It is one of the easiest.

Why? Because I think we can meet on common ground when we say that it is sensitive to 18 million Jews and 800 million Muslims. So this sensitivity should be met by Israelis, Muslims and Christians. Also this means that no one can impose himself--neither the Jews, Christians nor Muslims. Well, it will be a compromise. Very well, the common ground I am speaking of is that the city not be permitted to be divided again and this is one of the most important issues for the Israelis. Let it not be divided again, but as much as there is sovereignty for the western part of the city for Israel, there should be sovereignty in the eastern part for the Arabs. This is because it is a historical commitment. It is justice and the city is holy for them also. They have had this responsibility for centuries in history, after that the city can be governed by a combined municipal council consisting of Israelis and Arabs. The mayor can be elected in rotation, 6 months Israeli, 6 months Arab, and then there will be free access for the three religions' believers. For that you were very clever in stating that what I have proposed at Mount Sinai is something that could be adopted in Jerusalem, and believe me when I tell you this: They say that Jerusalem is the most complicated problem; Jerusalem is not. Other problems also are not. If we really intend to build a comprehensive peace in the area, everything can be solved, especially when we have already reached--I mean Egypt and Israel--the point of no return. We have reached this point, a great achievement.

Question: Apart from the Jerusalem matter there is another irreducible disagreement concerning Israeli settlements in the territories occupied by them. How clear a violation of Camp David do you consider it and how much of a compromise would it be possible to give them in that matter?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this about Camp David: We reached two agreements, one between Egypt and Israel--their bilateral relations--and one on full autonomy for Palestinians.

So for Egypt, well, I speak for Egypt, and we have concluded the treaty between ourselves and Israel, but I cannot speak for Palestinians and I told Begin and President Carter at Camp David that no one of us can decide anything in the Palestinian question in the absence of Palestinians. They should attend and they should decide for themselves. So the second part of Camp David, namely, this full autonomy agreement which we are now trying to reach, is the only way to end Israeli occupation of Gaza and the West Bank and give them full autonomy so that in 5 years they will be ready to sit with us, the representatives of the Palestinians, to decide the fate of the Palestinians. So I cannot speak for the Palestinians regarding the settlement issue. We have our stand in this. This is my position, which I have never changed since I visited the Knesset. The old problems should be discussed between the parties concerned, namely the Israelis and Palestinians, after 3 years into the transitional period. The water problem, everything should be discussed bilaterally with our attendance--Egypt and the United States and perhaps King Husayn would choose to take part also--but anything that concerns Palestinians should be negotiated by Palestinians. All our efforts now are aimed at the end of the Israeli occupation and Israeli military government or civilian government and at giving those under occupation in the Gaza Strip and West Bank full autonomy to govern themselves in the context of what we reached at Camp David. After that they will sit with us and decide for themselves.

I must tell you, however, what this will mean for Egypt as well. We have declared the settlements to be a very serious violation of Camp David, considering that our position on the old ones was that they are illegal and the new ones are a violation.

Question: Going back to the Jerusalem problem, the Malta matter came to my mind.

If such a solution has been found for an island of such important and strategic position, why could not a similar solution be found for a city which is significant and essentially spiritual, a sort of by-pass? By the way, what is your comment on the Malta case and the final agreement it reached with Italy? Will Al-Qadhdhafi be able to overcome such a loss?

As-Sadat: Well, let me tell you this. Al-Qadhdhafi always spoils anything he puts his hand in. All of us, believe me, we were all surprised when we heard that he asked for a union with Malta, with no background between the two at all, no common language, no race, no history. But this is Al-Qadhdhafi, a mental case. Any arrangements that Malta reaches are far better than having any link with this lunatic in Tripoli.

Questioner's comment: So you think the agreement with Italy is better.

As-Sadat: For sure, for sure, because in Italy they will understand the national inspiration and they think logically but Al-Qadhdhafi is nothing like this.

Question: Mentioning Italy, do you have in mind for any reason a friendly visit to this country in the near future, or would you prefer seeing Italian President Sandro Pertini here in Cairo?

Secondly, concerning the three main political parties in Italy, with which one of them would you most probably have the closest point of view--Christian Democrats, Communists, or Socialists?

As-Sadat: The Socialists, because we are socialists, social democrats. And I would like to see the Italian president visit us. And also I will be doing my best to find some time next year to visit Italy.

Questioner: You are welcome, very welcome.

As-Sadat: Thank you. You know there are roots in history between our two countries up to the Suez aggression, the tripartite aggression which took place in 1956. We had tens of thousands of Italians living among us. They left after that. We had traditions between us and I will never forget the Italian position when we were boycotted by the whole of Europe and the United States after the 6-day war in 1967--all except for one country, that is Italy.

Questioner comment: Well, they will be happy to read that.

As-Sadat: I will never forget this at all. It is the friend in need.

Question: Why are the relations between As-Sadat and Al-Qadhdhafi characterized by such ups and downs, especially lately? I will say, though, that nothing is permanent in politics. The reason that Libya has stopped fortification construction along the Egyptian border might signal a positive attitude and good will to reestablish fraternal relations with Egypt following the split in 1977. If that it is true, would you personally welcome it, and if so, under what conditions?

As-Sadat: Well, first of all, let me tell you that this Al-Qadhdhafi has lived with me here in this same place and for the first and last time in his life he has shown his mother, his wife, his children, his sisters. [as received] He lived with me here.

Question: When was that?

As-Sadat: In 1973. In this very same place. We had his mother with us. He lived with me here as one of my sons and I was very proud of him before many in Egypt.

I told them that this was our son who would hold the torch after us. I was really enthusiastic.

Question: He has some good qualities then?

As-Sadat: It takes some time for one to discover. As I told you, he lived with me and his family. But gradually--it was in August 1973 when he was visiting us here for 17 continuous days and visited all the newspapers and held conferences with them. I told him: Wherever you would like to go in the country, go. In discussions he could not hide his second personality. He has two personalities. In 17 days, and in engaging in discussions with people, he could not hide his second personality and the fact was revealed to us. The man is a mental case. This is something in his family. It is heredity. It is schizophrenia. For me, I consider the Libyan revolution the milestone in Arab history but not Al-Qadhdhafi. We celebrate September here in Egypt. We have made it a day off here, against the criticism of many. But the Libyan revolution is one thing and Al-Qadhdhafi is something else. You asked me about what took place in 1977. He committed a grave fault. He started aggression against some frontier forces in my land, so I gave him a lesson. And then when my visit to Jerusalem came, he seized this opportunity and was very happy. When Arabs severed relations with me last year he thought that this was the end of me and of Egypt and that he could be coming and leading the country. But after 1 year and 2 months you can see each one of them--Al-Qadhdjafi, Al-Asad, the Saudis, Lebanon, Algeria--what condition they are in now. Every one is scared in his country of his own people and we are living here in a democracy.

Well, my conditions. I have no conditions at all but good neighborliness. I sent him this after this incident in 1977. I told him I wanted good neighborliness: I do not want from you either land, oil or money. I want good neighborliness only. If one stick of dynamite is introduced by you into my country, I will hit again and it will be more severe.

Question: Al-Qadhdhafi and Al-Asad recently decided to unite their nations. Will that marriage survive?

As-Sadat: It will not survive, as I told you. Al-Qadhdhafi spoils whatever game he is in. And it will never work out because Al-Qadhdhafi wants to be the leader of the Arab world. Al-Asad wants to have Al-Qadhdhafi's money. They will never meet at all. They have done this to give their people some spirit against me, but again they are mistaken.

Question: Some also have commented that it was because Al-Qadhdhafi wanted to take the attention away from happenings inside his own country.

As-Sadat: Exactly, exactly. It is a tragedy inside Libya now.

Question: You are the only Arab leader who is not a member of the Arab League, if I am not wrong. Even so, you seem not to fear this solitude and you are deeply convinced. You proceed your way with head held high. How convinced are you that the same messages of respect and encouragement will soon follow from the other Arab brothers as the one from King Hassan of Morocco which reached you recently?

As-Sadat: It is a tragedy, believe me, that this difference has to come between us. We in Egypt, we differ 100 percent from the other Arabs. We are Arabs, we differ in everything--in thinking, in our culture, our background, 7,000 years, the first state, the first civilization, the first government in the whole world--this has built a heritage for the Egyptians, while the others are artificial states. They have started either after World War I or after World War II, and the shaykhdoms in the gulf were shaykhdoms then and still are shaykhdoms. Despite this they call themselves states and kings and princes and so on because of oil.

Well, there is a great difference between Egypt and the Arabs. I have put forward a paper for discussion by my people here because we must have a stand.

Now, what have the Arabs done and what has Egypt done for the Arabs, the cause of the Arabs and the cause of Islam, and how has Egypt been treated or how have the Arabs dealt with Egypt during all those centuries? If you read the facts in this paper, you shall be bewildered. And there is not one word in this paper that is not documented. So it has to come, because, as I told you, we differ. We think as the world thinks and adopt the cultural, I mean, dealings with the world, while they are either ignorant or prejudiced or arrogant. Because the rise in prices of oil and accumulation of billions, they think that they can buy anything. I think now they know that money cannot buy certain background of culture and history.

Question: The Palestine Liberation Organization wants to be accepted as the only legitimate representative for the Palestinians and to deal with Israel.

On the other hand, they refused to recognize the state of Israel and, even more, 'Arafat has declared he wants to destroy the Zionist entity.

After this illogical contradiction, what attitude can Israel really adopt, what choice do they have?

As-Sadat: Well, let me tell you this. I have certain reservations on the PLO but we must be fair. The recognition should be mutual, namely, when the Palestinians recognize Israel, Israel must recognize the Palestinians, the PLO, and their right to have their entity and state if they choose to create a state. The Israelis have already built their state, so let us be fair. I do not agree with most of the PLO's actions. I have reservations on this, but we must be fair. The recognition should be mutual.

Question: You have always believed that the United States has the key to war as well as in the Middle East. I would rather add that there are various keys to it, one being in your hands, the one that turned the proper way. Do you expect that on the occasion of the next Camp David summit you proposed, the other keys will also turn this direction?

As-Sadat: Let me make some amendments here also. I said that the United States holds 99 percent of the cards of this game, not the decision to war and peace. The decision of war and peace is in the hands of Egypt and the Arab world, and Israel for Israel, but in the Arab world it is in the hands of Egypt. If all the Arabs combined together without Egypt they could not start war or make war, and they know it. They have declared it, even Al-Asad and others. They declared it. Without Egypt there can be no war. Without Egypt there can be no peace.

Well, so the decision of war or peace in the Arab world is in the hands of Egypt, but America holds 99 percent of the cards. Why, as you see now, is the whole world condemning the Israeli law on Jerusalem, and why has it reached the extent that the Security Council issued a resolution against this law? The embassies that have been in Jerusalem have been removed from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv by those who are close friends of Israel's, and still Prime Minister Begin and his cabinet are opposing the whole world and fighting this battle. This shows you that what I say is the real fact. That is, whenever Israel feels that the United States is behind it, they will never heed the whole world. Even now they are not heeding the whole world. So if they feel that the United States is behind them, they are much more in this denial position.

Question: Concerning the upcoming Camp David summit. Will all the keys turn in the same direction?

As-Sadat: It is quite obvious that when the United States abstained from voting in the Security Council, did not veto it, it was a great gesture of great significance. It means: Israel, please heed the world public opinion, because the United States cannot blindly support you like this in everything. This is what's behind my statement that the United States holds 99 percent of the cards of this game, and it is still holding even 99.9 percent now.

Question: How do you judge the results of the presidential activity of Mr Carter in his past 4 years, not forgetting that failed mission to liberate the hostages from Iran in which some accused Carter of miscalculation and doing it in a hurry just to gain a position in the elections of that moment? And how do you size up his contribution at Camp David.

As-Sadat: Well, you know as a principle I never indulge in other's policy, because I do not want anyone to indulge in mine. But I have dealt with Carter at Camp David. Let me tell you this. Without his help, without his tireless efforts--if you imagine that the president of the first superpower, which is the strongest, the richest of the whole world, can you imagine that the president of this superpower sits on a certain Wednesday for 14 and a half hours from 0800 until 2230 in the night, continuously at work. It was not a summit, there were our experts, the Egyptians and Israelis and the Americans, and he sat with them from 0800 in the morning--he is an early riser, contrary to me. I do not get up early--until 2230 in the night, continuously, and his patience and perseverance and compassion.

Question: What opinion do you have of Reagan and Anderson? What if one of them was elected in November instead of Carter? Would it deviate negatively from the Camp David efforts and the Middle East politics altogether?

As-Sadat: Well, I have met with Anderson. He visited me here in Alexandria in August, and I found him really very understanding, and I found him really to have a grip on the facts of the whole problem. Reagan I do not know, I have not met. But from what I read, let me tell you this, let us not build on what we hear in the election campaign. It is after the election campaign that matters to us, and I think now that we reached the point of no return. It is not easy for any American president to come and say: Well, the United States will not work as a full partner as Carter has done, or the United States has no interest to help solve this problem in the Middle East. On the contrary, everything shows that the United States should have a much more vigilant policy, because of what is happening in Afghanistan, all over the Middle East and the Arab world and Africa.

Question: So it means that even if Carter is not elected in November, nothing will change.

As-Sadat: I think so.

Question: Was the recent decision taken together with the U.S. Government to have its military troops on training at Ra's Banas just a precautionary measure after Al-Qadhdhafi announced his intention to attack all U.S. bases in the Arab territories, or was it a precaution against moves by any other quarter coveting the domination of the gulf area?

As-Sadat: Well, do not attach any importance to the so-called Al-Qadhdhafi. We have done nothing to confront Al-Qadhdhafi, and my commitment to offer facilities to the United States in my country was decided upon long before Al-Qadhdhafi announced his recent stand. I have been telling this to the Americans for 3 years now and I declared it to the congressional committees when I visited the United States.

The question was: After the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan; and as the situation in Pakistan was not much better than that in Afghanistan; also the Chaos in Iran; the treaty between South Yemen and the Soviet Union; the treaty between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union; and the belt set around us which will be harmful to the Arab and Islamic world, I have adopted this stand in view of Egypt's historic responsibility toward the Arabs and Muslims. I said that if any aggression takes place on any Arab or Islamic state, Egypt will give facilities to the United States. This is, however, completely different from offering bases--we do not offer bases.

Question: Do you believe there are other moves in the gulf area that preferably should be checked in advance?

As-Sadat: This is correct, this is true. There were movements by the Soviet Union, which is seeking to reach the gulf to get its share of the oil. This is because in the next 4 or 5 years the Soviet Union will be in need of oil. At the same time they want to set up their security belt around the gulf and around Egypt because they know very well that Egypt makes the decisions for this area. They want to restore their positions here in this country. Therefore, we must be alert and very vigilant.

Question: How long do you think the oil will last in this area?

As-Sadat: To the end of this century; that is, 20 years from now much of the oil reserve will be exhausted.

Question: What will happen after that?

As-Sadat: If they fail to establish an economic investment base they will have to bear the consequences of their actions. Let me tell you, following the Mecca incidents, which nobody could have believed. I personally know the history of the area, the history of the Saudi family and the history of my colleagues in the Arab world. If you had asked me before the Mecca incidents whether something would happen in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, I would have said: No, not even after 20 or 50 years. However, incidents took place with such magnitude and intensity that we had to admit that it was a matter of time for all of them and that it was time to begin setting up an economic investment base for their peoples, for the future, when their oil reserves are exhausted. For example, Libyan oil will be exhausted in the year 2000. For this reason they are now prospecting for new oil wells and have granted concessions to oil companies, since all signs indicate that their oil wells will dry up in the next 20 years.

Question: Mr President, after all these things, do you believe that the Russians have repented their intervention in Afghanistan, which has particularly aroused the Muslim world's sympathy with Afghanistan? Furthermore, can the Russians learn a useful lesson through this [intervention] as far as their future foreign policy is concerned?

As-Sadat: I am confident of this for a simple reason. I lived in Afghanistan and I know its people. The Afghans are a fighting and courageous people. This is due to the nature of their mountainous, rugged and dry country. They fought the British empire for well over 150 years. With all its weapons and might, the British empire failed to vanquish them. In exactly the same way, the Soviet Union will be taught a good lesson there. The reason is that in 1 year only, the Soviet Union will suffer as many losses as the United States suffered in Vietnam in 10 years.

Question: Do you believe that the recent Polish incidents, which have more of a political than an economic nature, will force the Soviet Union to begin gradually relinquishing its hold on its satellite states in eastern Europe, or will the Soviets only change their tactics?

As-Sadat: Well, they will try to change their tactics. However, note what has happened to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

There is a cordon sanitaire on the Soviet border--and the Soviet Union will not tolerate any threats to the cordon sanitaire or to the Balkan states--states which are on the Soviet Union's border and which are subjugated by the eastern bloc. The Polish events will bear their indirect results on the entire camp. They will change their tactics. However, and definitely, they will use the Poles themselves to check these results and to avenge themselves for what has happened--simultaneously. They will do these things out of fear that the trade unions in the communist camp, particularly in the states adjacent to Poland, will stage similar strikes and will make the same demands. The Soviet Union sees the situation as very serious. Therefore, I believe that they will deal their blow. They might not use Russian forces. However, they might use the Polish ruling regime to deal a blow at the opportune time--and this is now clear.

Question: Some 20 years ago, President Tito, with support from both Egypt and India, laid the foundation of the nonaligned movement--a movement which has proved to be useful for humanity and peace. On the premise of some actions taken by this movement, do you believe that the basic values characteristic of the nonaligned movement will gradually disappear from the scene? In your capacity as a man of peace, what do you prescribe before it is too late?

As-Sadat: Really, a strong friendship bound me and the late President Tito together. I visited him several times. He also visited with me and we discussed international issues and the role of the nonaligned movement--a role adopted by Yugoslavia, Egypt and India. However, I do not know Yugoslavia's new leaders.

Question: I beg your pardon. It seems that I have not expressed what I mean well. I mean Fidel Castro and the things which he has done.

As-Sadat: This is a totally different matter. During the recent nonaligned nations conference convened in Havana, Castro, instigated by the Soviet Union, blundered terribly by trying to deflect the nonaligned movement from its line and to make it support the Soviet Union. That was a terrible blunder. The reason is that in the wake of Castro's attempt, we contacted Yugoslavia and India and we expressed our disapproval of this attempt. It transpired that after the conference the majority of the nonaligned states condemned the actions of Cuba and Castro. This will happen again at the coming conference.

Question: Do you think that Castro was following a special course?

As-Sadat: Sure, he is now a tool in the hands of the Soviet Union. There are Cubans in Ethiopia, Afghanistan, South Yemen and in Africa.

Question: From your point of view, how can such a deviation be averted before it is too late and before the movement turns into something else?

As-Sadat: I think this will be evident during the meeting of the next conference, as the overwhelming majority has condemned Castro's actions.

Question: Throughout history Egypt has been a pioneer state in Arab civilization. It is, therefore, natural for it to undertake that historic role even in the future. The responsibility of the present situation rests with you. Should you succeed in reaching a peaceful solution in the Arab states, should all the states be linked together with the Third World, making it possible for a Third World power to exist, and should this Third World power be established, which of the two superpowers will it be closer to?

As-Sadat: Sure, if the Arabs close their ranks and join the nonaligned camp they would become a Third World power. This is because the Arabs possess natural resources while the majority of the Third World countries are poor and need aid.

Should the Arabs join them and offer them assistance these Third World countries would become greater and stronger because they would possess the moral power in addition to natural resources and raw materials. Moreover, they possess 60 percent of the world's oil reserves and raw material exports to the Western world. Therefore, they would be a great power in the world. But this will never happen. Egypt hopes that this will happen, because it assumes a specific role in the Arab world and among the Third World countries, but it will never be achieved.

Question: Islam is increasingly spreading out as a religion and philosophy of life, particularly on the African Continent. Meanwhile, the West has realized the extent of the Arab and Islamic progress and has attempted to check the situation concerning this phenomenon. What are your speculations for the next 20 years?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you that there has been misunderstanding and a misinterpretation of Islam because of Khomeyni's actions in Iran. He says that his revolution is fundamentally an Islamic revolution dating back to the time Islam was established. Never. This is not Islam at all. I have repeatedly said that he has made mistakes. Moreover, I have tried to convince my colleague leaders of the Islamic states and have told them: Shame on you. You must adopt a stand and declare that this is not Islam--you all know that. It is just a retaliation, hatred and bloodshed, all of which are against Islam. Since that time some circles in the West believed that this was the meaning of Islam. No. This is absolutely not Islam. I feel happy because when I opposed all that the Western circles stopped misunderstanding and interpreting the meaning of the steps taken by Khomeyni as emanating from Islam. Let me tell you that there is an inclination in the Arab and Islamic world toward extremism, which is similar to the phenomenon that occurred in the West that was called the hippie movement, who were rejectionists. Fortunately, we have no hippies here but such extremism is very serious.

As-Sadat (continuing): The time has come for what I intend to initiate here in Egypt in lieu of the Arab League. This is the league of the Arab and Muslim peoples. It will explain real Islam to the rest of the world, and to the Muslims themselves too. This is why I stated that I am prepared to extend facilities to the United States, if any Arab or Muslim state faces dangers or things of this kind.

Question: When will this happen? I believe that it will take place around the end of this year.

As-Sadat: Yes. Around the end of this year preparations will indeed begin for setting up this league.

Question: Reference is made to President as-Sadat's saying at the beginning of the interview that it is not just because of the call to prayer made to the congregation but also because your excellency's statement that the people see in you a real son of Islam. Islam teaches us justice and tolerance, not narrowmindedness and hatred. If we take into account your excellency's confidence in these teachings, we would like to hear from your excellency whether it is possible for people like Khomeyni and Al-Qadhdhafi to rule successfully a country based on religious traditions?

As-Sadat: These two persons do not rule their two countries in accordance with the real Islamic dogma. They are trying to exploit Islam for their own private ends. There is absolutely nothing Islamic in what Khomeyni is doing there in Iran or in what Al-Qadhdhafi is doing in Libya. On the contrary, Khomeyni attacked the prophet Muhammad, and Al-Qadhdhafi attacked the Koran. Therefore, it is extremely dangerous for any person to hide behind Islam for his own purpose and to exploit Islam for his own objectives. Let me tell you that this part of our century does not permit the use of religion as a smokescreen for a specific action. This could have been possible in the Middle Ages.

However, it is not possible at this time--never. The present wave of fanaticism will end and all the actions of Khomeyni and Al-Qadhdhafi will get exposed, because they have already been exposed in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Question: What is your excellency's assessment for the conditions which Khomeyni has set recently for releasing the American hostages, because President Carter's reaction seems to be positive. But, is it possible for President Carter to meet exactly the Iranian demands?

As-Sadat: Indeed, and since the beginning, all this matter has been a tragedy. Khomeyni has exploited and used the problem of the hostages to humiliate the United States. The reason is that he is a man characterized by bitterness, spite, lust for blood and revenge. He has used this issue and it is imperative to teach him a lesson so that he will refrain from doing such a thing. The reason is that these people are emissaries and it is contrary to the very core of Islam to harm emissaries.

Question: What are the international consequences or what is the amendment in NATO's stand as far as the recent coup in Turkey is concerned? To what extent will this coup influence the Middle East situation at this time?

As-Sadat: Well, I believe that this is a purely domestic issue. It will not create any complications for our area. The reason is that, unfortunately, all the Arab states--with the exception of Egypt--are police states which take dictatorial measures or actions of this sort. However, when it comes to Turkey, I am surprised. I believe that this coup was necessary in the wake of the state of laxity and the death of well over 2,000 persons in 1 year [at the hands of] the politicians. We experienced the same thing here with the politicians prior to the 1952 revolution. It seems that it is high time to give a lesson to the politicians so that they will be interested in Turkey's cause, not their own interests, and so that they will cease fighting each other for the sake of power, or something like that. This coup has not come as a surprise to us. The reason is that since last May, some 4 or 5 months ago, they were unable to agree on a president for Turkey. The coup was expected; it was not a surprise.

Question: Is this issue related to NATO's reaction?

As-Sadat: I don't think so, because the NATO countries apparently understand that the situation has attained very serious and chaotic proportions, such as assassinations and the deteriorating economic situation there.

Question: It is being said that those who planned and executed this coup had close connections with NATO. How do you explain this?

As-Sadat: Well, this stems from their declaration that they will continue their alliance with NATO. However, the fact is that Turkey has reached a juncture where its leaders will have to be responsible for their actions.

Question: Egypt is facing economic burdens that stem from the population explosion--just like other countries. On the other hand, investors from all over the world want to invest their money in your country. You have chosen a system whereby the economic problem can be solved quickly and more efficiently. What system did the Egyptian economy adopt: the Western system or a state-guided economy?

As-Sadat: Well, allow me to tell you that we have practiced both experiments in our country. It is extremely important for the developing countries to learn our lesson, because we are a developing country. Prior to the 1952 revolution, we had a free economy and capitalism.

We also tried the extremist experiment when we applied socialism in accordance with the Russian model. Both models were proven wrong. Therefore, our socialism has become a democratic socialism which does not neglect the individual's rights under the guise of safeguarding national interests or whatever--as is being practiced in the Eastern bloc. The aforementioned system has turned the Eastern bloc economy into an utter failure. We experienced both experiments. What actually suits us is our model of democratic socialism which means a guided economy, albeit following the capitalist pattern. That is, we practice the capitalist model when it comes to matters of administration, which means no wasted funds, an emphasis on capabilities, and things of this sort. However, our economy is guided.

Question: Then this is an intermediate system between the two?

As-Sadat: Exactly, exactly.

Question: What is your reaction to the idea that has been brewing for some time now concerning the establishment of a mosque in Rome similar to the Vatican's symbol to the Christians. Can you predict any rapprochement between the celestial religions? Will this take a long time or will it never come to pass?

As-Sadat: Let me tell you. If it is possible to build a mosque in Rome, alright, I have no objection to this. But this depends on the people there and it is for them to decide. I, for myself, consider the three religions as one. Therefore, I have announced that I will build a religious complex on Mount Sinai. The first revelation that Moses received was on Mount Sinai. Later, Jesus Christ and Muhammad came out with one religion bearing one message. I believe that the real believers will get closer in the future and will feel the unity of the human race.

Question: I hope that you will remember this story that I am about to recount to you, because it is very simple. Let us imagine pupils studying in school. Their first tutor was Noah. In the next world, Moses was the one who taught them. In the next world yet, Jesus Christ was the teacher and in the final world, our lord Muhammad, the prophet, arrived and he was the one who handed the graduation certificates to the majority of the students. Prophet Muhammad did not renounce the teachings of those who preceded him. On the contrary, he helped continue them by pushing them to the peak, to excellence. Those who followed Moses and Jesus are not ignorant. They only did not get the graduation certificate and this is the whole difference. So, does your respect and tolerance toward other religions include other philosophical concepts and theories?

As-Sadat: It comes from a very profound belief that we were brought up upon in the village. We see God in everything, in the trees, in our plantations, everything. Let me tell you this, it has happened that the--I do not know if it is by coincidence--that the first primary school I joined while I was in the village was a Christian school attached to a monastery, 1 km from my village. So I was brought up, and I have been both Islam and Christianity. After that, some time in the revolution I acted as the secretary general of the Muslim congress which had been created by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan in 1955, and I visited all Muslim countries including Indonesia, Malaysia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the whole Arab Muslim world.

This gave me the opportunity to read the Old and New Testaments, while I had already recited the Koran at the village. So because of this, and because of what I have met all my life and specially in cell 54 in Cairo central prison, I had time to read, meditate, absorb. From this stemmed my belief that the three religions are one.

Question: Well, mentioning your years in prison and those which you talked about in your autobiography, what was the influence of those years, when the British were here conducting their own policies. What effect have those years had on you as a politician today that shows in your politics?

As-Sadat: I was addressing recently the professors of Alexandria University in Alexandria, and someone asked me that if relations between Egypt and the United States were very friendly and close, could not our relations with the Soviet Union be the same.

It was an insinuation from him, because some of my people here hold the idea of the America of Dulles, the America of Johnson, and the America of those who hold imperialistic ideas. I told him this: I have fought the British since I was a child, in the village before I came to Cairo. The village of Dinshaway is a few kilometers away, where the British hanged some of our people. And this incident was condemned by the whole world despite the fact that there were no communications at the time, as it was in the twenties. I was brought up and fought the British in every way, but after independence and as a politician and a leader who is looking after the interest of my country, am I to continue like the communists and say dogmatically that the British did so and so and I shall never do so and so? No, not at all. I have my independence now. First of all, do you believe that my wife is half British. Second; before the October war when I needed highly sophisticated weapons and technology, from where did I buy them? From Great Britain. Then after that in the second disengagement agreement, Wilson, the prime minister did his share together with the United States, because Wilson had very close ties with the Labor Party of Israel and the late Mrs Meir. He did his share in achieving the second disengagement agreement. Callaghan did his share also with Israel, and with Begin himself, before he left office. Mrs Thatcher also now has her share and understanding. All this in my opinion should be as I told the professors, whoever will extend a hand to me, I shall be extending two hands to him.

Question: All except one. Al-Qadhdhafi?

As-Sadat: No, no. Believe me, if he extends his hand, I am ready. It is not a matter of hatred or prejudice at all. It will never reach this with me, because by nature I do not like hatred.

I told them, yes, we have good relations with the United States. After we had the worst, we had been in confrontation with them for more than 15 years, with Dulles and Johnson, but then came the United States of Kissinger, the United States of Ford, the United States of Carter, and they are treating Egypt on an equal basis with full respect for our national aspirations, and they extended one hand and I shall extend both of mine. Unfortunately, all of my Arab colleagues are like this, they put an idea in their minds and then they have complexes. Well, I have no complexes. When I sit with Great Britain or Carter, if there is something I do not agree with, I say I do not agree to this, if I agree, I agree. So there is mutual respect.

Question: Your people recognize you as a man of vision, great courage and honesty. You said you are heading toward the third presidency term and may have even more. By the way, it was on the Italian TV that it was noted that you have been chosen for life by your people...

As-Sadat: No, it was amended in our constitution, because our constitution had stipulated two terms only, but they made it without restriction.

But not for a lifetime; I do not like it. I reject it because this means that my people cannot continue without me, and this is not true. I am a human being. If Egypt gave birth to me, it gave birth to millions much better than me.

Question: This means that you are against the cult of personality.

As-Sadat: Quite right, 100 percent.

[The following additional passage, transmitted by Cairo MENA in English at 1215 GMT on 3 October, was not carried in the MENA Arabic version of the interview: "Question: I think 'Abd an-Nasir was a little bit of that. As-Sadat: He was. Question: He conditioned his nation by his personality, his charm, and whatever, but his policies were less charming than he was."]

As-Sadat: Quite right. Quite right. Let me tell you this. When I took over in October 1970 the United States gave me 4 weeks to last in power. The man, I cannot remember the name, he was under secretary of commerce and attended 'Abd an-Nasir's funeral, wrote a report to the State Department saying As-Sadat has only the chance of 4 weeks and no more. The British intelligence service said: No, As-Sadat can manage for 6 weeks only. Now it is the 10th year, and let me tell you this, I do not agree to the lifetime presidency. I am against it 100 percent, and I put in the constitution two terms only for the president. But my parliament made an amendment saying that it could be extended further without any restriction. I thanked them for this, but I am of the opinion that the human being has his limits, especially in positions like this. Everyone is enjoying life in Egypt. I have given security, the rule of law, for every Egyptian.

Question: I have seen that.

As-Sadat: But I myself have no liberty at all. I cannot go in the streets. I cannot take my family and go to a restaurant. I cannot do this, but I am happy that I have done this. [sentence as received] But I shall always try to give the example to my people and to the coming generations.

Question: I think you already did, and what you have already done so far--and this is not my opinion, but of people in Italy and some journalists--you can even (?recite) now, after all that you have done, as many people cannot do in two lifetimes. This Ramadan, as usual, you isolated yourself in Mount Sinai, with desert surroundings. Did you reach some decisive solution to any of the actual causes?

As-Sadat: Well, the job I am in as a president, as a head of the family which I prefer, puts a great responsibility on me. Everyone works in office from 0830 until 1400 here and from 0900 to 1700 in Europe and the United States, except the president. I am working for 24 hours a day, because I am responsible and because the trust of the people is in me. No office hours for me, but all day. In seclusion, I try my best to concentrate during the Ramadan fast, but from time to time the problems come from the subconscious to the conscious, and yes, I found solutions to lots of things.

Question: Mr President, I am fascinated by yoursimplicity.

As-Sadat: Thank you very much.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 7-8 OCT

Communique No 63

GFO71203 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Communique No 63 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

First: Ground forces: Yesterday, 6 October, our courageous forces continued to liquidate and destroy enemy pockets in various sectors. They also bravely and capably repulsed enemy attacks, inflicting on the enemy losses in men and materiel as follows:

A. Enemy losses in personnel: 29 killed, 6 wounded.

B. Enemy losses in equipment: destruction of five tanks, seizure of three usable tanks; destruction of three armored personnel carriers; seizure of three usable vehicles; destruction of a rocket base; capture of another rocket base; shelling of two enemy arms depots and setting them on fire; hitting enemy fuel depots and setting them on fire.

C. Enemy losses in aircraft: two enemy fighter planes were downed on the battlefield in the northern sector; one helicopter was downed in the southern sector.

Our losses as a result of enemy bombardment:

1. In personnel: 7 martyred, 16 wounded.
2. In equipment: destruction of a tank, two vehicles and one armored car.

Second: Enemy aircraft raided civilian targets this morning. Our ground forces engaged them and compelled them to flee as follows:

A. At 0705 enemy aircraft raided the Panjwin intersection in the As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, with civilian installations as their target.

B. At 0720 enemy aircraft raided the Kirkuk area, with civilian installations as their target.

C. At 0735 enemy aircraft raided economic installations and residential areas in As-Sulaymaniyah.

Third: Our losses as a result of enemy raids: 2 martyrs, 9 civilians wounded. A number of civilian houses were destroyed in As-Sulaymaniyah.

Fourth: This morning our aircraft attacked hostile military and economy targets, inflicting heavy losses as follows:

A. Strafing the satellite station in Asadabad.

B. Strafing Dezful airport and shelters close to it.

C. Strafing the industrial district in Andimeshk; setting on fire and destroying a [word indistinct], a railway station and fuel depots.

D. The Abadan television station and fuel depots were hit. They were set on fire and destroyed.

All our aircraft returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 October 1980

Communique No 64

JN071737 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 7 Oct 80

["Text" of Communique No 64 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

First, the ground forces: This afternoon, our forces continued purging the areas under our control of the enemy pockets in the central and southern sectors of operations, inflicting the following losses in lives and equipment on the enemy:

A. The enemy's known losses:

1. In lives: 5 killed and 12 captured.
2. In equipment: Two armored vehicles and a fuel storage tank in Abadan were destroyed, setting the storage tank on fire. An enemy oil vessel was hit and set ablaze as a result of the shelling.
3. In aircraft: One helicopter was downed in the southern sector of the battlefield. Thus, the number of aircraft downed over the battlefield today totals four.

B. Our losses as a result of the enemy shelling: two martyred and nine wounded.

Second, the air forces:

A. At 1325 today, the enemy launched a savage raid against civilian targets in Sayyid Sadiq, As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Our antiaircraft defenses intercepted them causing them to flee. Our losses were 7 martyred and 37 civilians wounded.

B. This afternoon, our planes raided enemy military and economic targets, inflicting the following heavy losses on them:

1. The striking and destruction of two electric power stations in Masjed Soleyman.
2. The bombardment of the northern airport of Reza'iyeh and the destruction of a helicopter on the ground.
3. The striking of a concentration of enemy vehicles and armored vehicles near Dehloran.
4. The striking of enemy units between Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and (Baytaq). All our planes returned home safely.
5. The hitting of factory and stores in Reza'iyeh city.
6. The hitting of a fuel station near Janqur.

[Signed] The General Command of the Armed Forces, 7 October 1980.

Communique No 65

JN081122 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1040 GMT 8 Oct 80

["Text" of Communique No 65 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

This morning, our armed forces dealt painful blows to the enemy's military and economic targets in order to force it to submit to our just demands regarding our sovereignty over our land and water. Our armed forces inflicted the following grave losses on the enemy:

First: The ground forces:

A. The enemy's visible losses:

1. In lives: 40 killed and 5 captured.
2. In equipment: the destruction of 9 tanks and seven vehicles and the capture of two serviceable vehicles.
3. 10 helicopters carrying troops were directly hit.
4. The hitting and destruction of seven vehicles loaded with guards of the charlatan Khomeyni.

B. Our losses:

1. In lives: 5 martyrs and 23 wounded.
2. In equipment: the destruction of three tanks and two vehicles.

Second: On 7 October 1980, 120 sailors from Italian, Greek, Pakistani, South African and South Korean ships came to our forces in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. They were evacuated to Basra in preparation for sending them to their countries.

Third: The air forces:

A. This morning, enemy aircraft raided civilian and economic installations. Our ground defenses intercepted them, forcing them to flee.

1. At 0750 today, enemy aircraft raided Kirkuk, aiming at economic installations and residential quarters.
2. At 0900 today, enemy aircraft raided Al-'Amarah, aiming at the residential quarters.
3. At 1130 today, the enemy aircraft raided the (Kazyan) area, aiming at the water reservoirs and civilian installations.

B. Our losses as a result of the enemy raids:

1. Two martyrs and 26 civilians wounded in Kirkuk.
2. Several residential houses and civilian cars damaged.

C. Our planes this morning raided military and economic targets, causing the following grave damage:

1. The scoring of direct hits on military equipment depots northwest of Dezful.
2. The hitting of a camp south of Ar-Reza'iyeh city. Explosions were seen taking place in some of its installations, and the rest was on fire.
3. The hitting and destroying of a steel bridge on the main Dezful-(Malawi) road.
4. The hitting of the fleeing enemy's remnants in Dehloran.

All our planes, with the exception of two aircraft, returned safely to the homeland. We hold the Iranian authorities responsible for the safety of their two pilots.

[Signed] The General Command of the Armed Forces, 8 October 1980

GROUND FORCES COMPLETE OCCUPATION OF KHORRAMSHAHR

Mopping-Up Operations

JN071246 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A dispatch by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY press mission in the southern sector says that flames and columns of smoke are still rising from the military positions and installations of the Magian Persian enemy in the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] as a result of direct hits scored by the artillery of our valiant forces.

The dispatch adds that our victorious forces continue to mop up the remaining enemy pockets prior to tightening their hold on every part of the city of Al-Muhammarah, after achieving complete control of the port and cutting off all supplies to the Persian enemy.

Pressure on Town Center

JN071534 Baghdad INA in English 1510 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Al-Muhammarah, 7 Oct (INA)--Iraqi-Iran fighting entered today its 3rd week with Iran, heavily exhausted by the fighting, trying to turn it into "urban war".

Iraqi militarymen see that the Iranian tendency is due to Iran's failure to confront Iraqi ground forces that crept deep into the Iranian territories from the first days and stopped at the limits drawn for them, besides the armed forces weakness and the unaffected air strikes. The conflict, actually, altered in Al-Muhammarah from a "war of plains" in the southern sectors in which the tanks and armoured vehicles play a major role to a "war of commandos" between the two sides. The Iraqi Special Forces (commandos), backed by very concrete defence lines, are pressuring on the Iranian forces concentrated in the middle of the town after completely seizing Al-Muhammarah port.

The concentration of the shelling apparently reflects the willingness to determine the fate of the town which will open, after its final fall in the hands of the Iraqi forces, the way to the Iranian land adjacent to Shatt al-'Arab through the vital town of Abadan to the north eastern district of the Arab Gulf.

Iraq's control over the eastern side of Shatt al-'Arab opens the way before the merchant ships to sail in this vital estuary and prevent the Iranian oil supplies from flowing through it as well as Iran's loss of this important port. Along the secured way to Al-Muhammarah, one is able to see the rapid move of the forces and their thrust after the Iranian authorities' refusal to comply with Iraq's call to ceasefire of last Sunday.

'Full Control' of City

LD071533 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Oct 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "The Iraqi forces heading for 'Abadan'"]

[Text] London--The press spokesman at the Iraqi Embassy in London has stated that the Iraqi forces, after having taken full control of the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], are now proceeding with enormous reinforcements to the city of Abadan, 8 km away. Abadan has been subjected to continuous artillery shelling, which has paralyzed it completely. He said that the Iraqi forces will continue to implement their plan and will then move to decide the situation in the city of Ahvaz. He said that, in this way, Iraq is telling the rulers of Iran that Iraq can prosecute the war with vigor since by rejecting the Iraqi peace proposal and all mediations the Iranian rulers have shown that they want the war to continue.

The spokesman described the operations carried out by the Iraqi Air Force deep inside Iran as deterrent disciplinary operations.

ARMED FORCES GAINS GIVE LIE TO IRANIAN CLAIMS

JN071817 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] There is a wicked proverb which says: Utter lies and continue to do so until people believe you. This is exactly the course followed by Khomeyni and his confederate Bani-Sadr, the leader without leadership of the remnants of the Magian racist forces, which have been defeated and repelled by our heroic army--the Arab nation's army and symbol of its loftiness and liberation.

Bani-Sadr issues scores of communiques, which are stuffed with lies and distortions on illusory victories achieved by his defeated racist army, whose personnel flee with terror from the battlegrounds, leaving behind their arms, equipment, dead and wounded. Indeed, their sole desire is to save themselves from the blows dealt them by our heroic forces, which have taught them lessons they will never forget.

It would be more appropriate for this Bani-Sadr to keep silent from shame and defeatism at a time when his racist army is being repelled. It is absurd that he should distort truths and make them sound like victories. Indeed, this proves the extent of the fragmentation and dispersion of the Iranian forces and [word indistinct] on the Iranian peoples who are, however, aware of the bitter truth.

Our heroic armed forces are controlling the targets defined for them by the revolutionary leadership in the depth of Iranian territory.

Let Bani-Sadr lie. Let the entire clique of ignorants in the Persian regime lie, No one will believe anything but that which has actually taken place; namely, that our armed forces are controlling the defined targets in Qasr-e Shirin, Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], Mehran and other cities of the racist Persian enemy, despite the lies uttered by and the instigations of the leaders of the racist Persian regime.

Truth will always be as clear as daylight.

NAVAL COMMANDER REPORTS ON IRAN'S NAVAL LOSSES

JN071138 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Basra, southern Iraq, 7 Oct (INA)--A high-ranking military official has stated that the Iraqi naval force and coastal defenses managed to drive the Iranian naval forces from the battle as of the 7th day of fighting.

In a statement published in the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today, the official, who is the staff brigadier general commanding the naval force, said that the Iranian naval units took refuge in their bases near the Strait of Hormuz in order to be safe from our accurate naval missiles.

He pointed out that the Iraqi naval force resorted to sudden attacks, fast movement and maneuver and intense firepower in confronting the Persian enemy's units. He added that the Iraqi boats were instructed to attack the Iranian ships in the Arab Gulf, in order to prevent their advance, and to besiege them in Khawr 'Abdallah.

The commander added that the Iraqi naval force inflicted great losses on the Iranian naval force. The gravest losses were inflicted on the 3d day of fighting when our missile boats hit two frigates, each with a crew of 300, in addition to several other boats.

The brigadier general said that the Persian enemy, following this battle, has not dared to approach the Iraqi coast with its big ships. Since then it has been using gunboats. We have also managed to sink a large number of its gunboats, thanks to our diverse naval tactics.

He added: We can say that the Persian enemy has not advanced toward Iraqi waters from the 7th day up until now. Our forces managed to paralyze the effectiveness of this weapon, or rather managed to drive it out of the battle when they destroyed its bases in Shatt al-'Arab--particularly the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and Khosravi bases.

The commander of the naval force said that the Iranian naval force has, since the shah's era, been developed in a manner exceeding Iran's actual needs. This has been an attempt, in the service of imperialist interests while asserting Iran's role in the CENTO Pact, to control the Gulf and Arabian Sea and to tighten control over the Strait of Hormuz. Moreover, six naval bases have been built all along the Iranian coast and in Shatt al-'Arab.

TV PRESENTS TEXT OF KING HUSAYN'S 6 OCT SPEECH

JN071706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA)--Baghdad television broadcast this evening the text of the speech His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan delivered last night.

In his speech, His Majesty King Husayn reiterated Jordan's stand by the side of Iraq in the battle of honor and liberation it is waging against the Persian racists. He stressed that Iraq is waging a battle of right for the sake of its sovereignty over its lands and waters and for the restoration to Arab sovereignty of the three Arab islands.

IRANIAN STUDENTS, OTHERS FLEE TO EUROPE

JN031715 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The official in charge of students affairs in Vienna announced today that, at present, there are 30,000 Iranian students in Austria who fled from Iran as a result of the deteriorated situation there.

The official told the INA correspondent in Vienna that those students seek to reside permanently in Austria by trying to obtain admission to Austrian universities.

In addition, 600 Iranians fled from Iran to Sweden last month and asked for political asylum there. Also, hundreds of Iranians have recently arrived in Europe from Iran, fleeing the acts of persecution carried out by Khomeyni's authorities against the citizens opposing the racist Persian regime and running away from the deteriorating security and economic situation there.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN URGES OVERTHROW OF REGIME

Kurdish Nation's Enemies

JN051415 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1630 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Ba'thist Regime is the Kurdish Nation's Enemy"]

[Text] Our party has determined the Kurdish Nation's enemies: world imperialism, reaction and the chauvinist dictatorial regimes. In addition, the fascist Ba'th Party is not only the enemy of our Kurdish people in Iraq, but is also one of the Kurdish nation's enemies. The racist dictatorial Ba'th regime is against all the Iraqi people, the Kurdish people, the Shi'ites and the other religious and ethnic minorities. On the Arab level, this regime is backing Arab reaction. It is hostile to the Arab people and always attempts to create rivalry and chaos in the ranks of the Arab movement, particularly the Palestinian revolution.

On the international level, the Ba'thist regime is cooperating with world imperialism, which is led by the United States, and extending the hand of friendship to such dictatorial reactionary regimes as the fascist regimes in Turkey, Pakistan, the Philippines and others.

This racist Ba'thist regime is hostile to the Kurdish nation. Indeed, this fascist Ba'thist regime's hostility has been manifested in Iraqi Kurdistan, which it has destroyed and plundered, Arabizing its people and turning them into Ba'thists. At the same time, they destroyed more than 1,400 beautiful villages and dispersed 1 million citizens. Thus, while adopting such a policy, the Ba'thist regime cannot be the friend of any Kurd in the world. Indeed, this regime has not only struck severely at the Kurdish liberation movement, particularly our party, it has always attempted to carry out sabotage and create rivalry among all ranks of the movement and parties of Kurdistan, in order to prevent the Kurdish people from achieving their national and democratic goals. Indeed, the plots and sabotage carried out by the Ba'th regime against the Kurdish movement are more obvious and threatening than ever before.

O revolutionary elements and parties in Kurdistan: At this critical stage of our nation's history, you must be very alert and exercise more caution. Indeed, at this stage you must seize the opportunity to overthrow a strong enemy, namely the regime of the Tikriti Saddam, who has declared an illegitimate war against the revolution of the Iranian peoples. Once again, Kurdistan in general, and Iraq in particular, [as heard] is being destroyed. Prices are high and basic foodstuffs are not available. A sack of flour costs 30 dinars in some areas and 50 dinars in others. We must be aware that the Ba'th regime wants the Kurds in Kurdistan to die of starvation.

If the Ba'thist regime had a national and democratic conscience, it would not have forced Iraq into such a dark time. The Kurdish people's recent and past history and the history of all the world's peoples proves that the illegitimate war, which is being waged by the Ba'thist regime against the Iranian revolution (words indistinct) the regime has pushed the sons of laborers, peasants and toilers into the battle arena where they are unjustly killed. Thus, the very products and economy which they toiled hard to create are being destroyed.

The revolutionary and progressive elements of Kurdistan have to cooperate with the Iraqi and Kurdish people in Iraq in order to overthrow the Ba'thist regime.

The leaders of the national and progressive elements of Iraq and Kurdistan have to struggle even harder in order to overthrow the Ba'thist regime as soon as possible, liberate all the Iraqi people from such afflictions and establish a coalition democratic rule through elections and real self-rule for Kurdistan.

Party Leader's Statement

JN072129 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party has announced that it will establish strong ties with the Kurdish movement and will cooperate with the various patriotic forces in Iraq. In an interview with the Tehran newspaper KEYHAN published on 4 October, one of the leaders of the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party in Iraq, brother 'Abdallah Sa'id, said that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq is about to fall and that the struggling and faithful forces must strike at the regime to bring about its downfall and to free the Iraqi Muslim people from its oppression and tyranny.

In the interview, in which three other Ad-Da'wah leaders took part, brother 'Abdallah said that, over the past 15 months, the Saddam Husayn regime has executed more than 5,000 members and supporters of the Ad-Da'wah Party. He said that the fascist regime issued a law by which all members and supporters of the Ad-Da'wah Party would be executed.

In implementing the law, brother 'Abdallah said, hundreds of Mujahidin supporters of the party have been annihilated. The Ba'th authorities brought children to their fathers in prison and tore these children limb from limb in front of their fathers to break them. Relatives of the party members and their women were also tortured in the most savage manner.

Brother 'Abdallah also said: When Saddam Husayn took over as president, the Ba'thist regime tightened its measures and stepped up its terror against the Iraqi people. Hundreds of Communist Party members and Kurdish movement supporters were executed. Saddam Husayn wanted to suppress the will of the Iraqi people, but the people's resistance has increased and escalated.

On the relations between the Ad-Da'wah party on the one hand and the other Iraqi opposition parties on the other, brother 'Abdallah said: The Ad-Da'wah Party has established strong ties with the Kurdish movement in Iraq and is ready to cooperate with the various opposition parties and forces in Iraq to bring down the Ba'th regime.

Brother 'Abdallah further said that the terrorist Ba'th regime has begun to disintegrate and decay from within and is about to fall because it has no popular base and because of its terror and tyranny against the Iraqi people. It is feared that the United States will exploit the tense situation inside Iraq and topple the Saddam regime through a military coup in the guise of Islam. The Ad-Da'wah Party warns the Iraqi people against such action. The Iraqi people are aware of the conspiratorial U.S. and British schemes and will not allow this plot to succeed. The Iraqi people will continue the struggle until they achieve complete freedom and independence, brother 'Abdallah concluded.

It is noteworthy that the Islamic Ad-Da'wah Party has been issuing many statements to the press since the outbreak of the Iraqi Ba'thist war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The statements call on the Iraqi people and army to rise against the fascist Ba'thist regime.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN, BAGHDAD, TEHRAN KURDISH PROGRAMS

JN072017 [Editorial Report] The Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan has been heard continuing its normal programs following the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi hostilities. The 60-70-minute daily broadcast is still divided into Surani Kurdish, Bahdinani Kurdish and Arabic and is still heard at 1600 GMT. It is clear from the broadcast that the radio is supporting Iran against Iraq. It exhorts the Kurdish and Iraqi people to escalate their struggle against the Ba'thist rulers of Baghdad, "who launched an illegal war against the peoples in Iran." Also, slogans and calls are sometimes heard over the radio, such as: "Thousands of women, children and old men have died because of the illegal war launched by the Ba'thists against the revolutionary peoples of Iran. O peasants, workers and revolutionary intellectuals in Kurdistan, rebel against the occupation of the racist regime." Since the outbreak of war, the radio has reported fewer military operations by the Kurdish peshmergas, with the latest such operation being reported to have taken place on 30 September.

The behavior of Baghdad Domestic Service in Surani/Bahdinani Kurdish is similar to that of Baghdad Domestic Service and Voice of the Masses in Arabic. The Baghdad Kurdish radio has carried its normal news program, which parallels the news carried over Baghdad's domestic Arabic service. As with the Arabic newscasts, the Kurdish newscasts have been dominated since the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict with military communiques, civil defense instructions and news items related to the fighting.

Its commentaries have been geared to calling on the Kurdish and other Iranian peoples to rise against the "racist" Khomeyni regime and on the Kurds to "seek autonomy from this reactionary and racist regime." There has been no change in the time or schedule of the Baghdad Kurdish programs.

The Tehran Domestic Service in Surani Kurdish transmission has, up to 7 October, followed its normal programming but, like other Tehran broadcasts, has been dominated by military communiques and reports on the Iran-Iraq conflict. An increased number of anti-Iraq commentaries, slogans and calls has also been noted. The theme of this comment is an uprising of the Iraqi "Muslim" and Kurdish peoples to overthrow the Saddam Husayn government and appeals to Iraqi soldiers to cease their fighting against Iran and turn their weapons against the Baghdad regime. On 7 October, this station failed to carry its Kurdish programming. Instead, its broadcast frequency was in parallel with Tehran International Service in Arabic.

BAGHDAD EDITORIAL ON IRANIAN COMMANDER FALLAHI

JN080839 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0730 GMT 8 Oct 80

[ATH-THAWRAH editorial: "Fallahi: Where Are You Fallahi?"]

[Text] We all have heard about the cowardly and brave commander Fallahi [acting chief of staff of Iran's Armed Forces]. We all have followed his attacks, visits and threats as well as his claims and arrogance. We all have heard about his promise to the Iranians to score victory, occupy Baghdad and reach the borders at Ar-Rutbah.

At first, we thought that we were confronted by a military personality who was peerless in contemporary history and equal to Rommel, the desert fox, or to the genius Montgomery.

Foreign journalists, observers and political and military analysts also thought that Fallahi would be Iran's new man, or rather a substitute for so-called men like the charlatan Khomeyni or the failure Bani-Sadr, or Raja'i, Khalkhali or Beheshti or the rest of the desperate Magian clique.

However, following the first stage, namely, after the penetration of our valiant forces deep inside Iranian territories; after the implementation of their designated goals; after the destruction of the so-called Fallahi's tanks, vehicles and troops and after the capture of a large number of his soldiers and officers and the seizure of his arms and ammunition--after all this--we in vain looked for Fallahi's whereabouts. We also looked in vain for him in the Persian joint operations room; and he was not among the prisoners. We then looked for him among the fleeing remnants of the Magian Persians, but without any result.

The foreign correspondents in Iran and the political and military analysts, who closely followed the battles, also asked about the secret behind the disappearance of the great caricature of a leader, Fallahi. They at last discovered that he was in Damascus. Indeed he was in Damascus asking the Magian Arabs to help the Magian Persians. O Arabs, do not be surprised. Do not be astonished when you hear that Fallahi was in Damascus at the time when the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff was in Tel Aviv. Also, do not be astonished when you hear that the former has met with Begin, the enemy of the people and Arabism and that the latter met Begin, the enemy of mankind and Arabism.

We ask Fallahi: Did he succeed in Damascus or did he discover that the brothers in Syria are in worse condition and more desperate than those in Persia, and returned empty-handed? However the matter is the same to us, and to all honorable Arabs, whether he succeeded or failed. Our valiant soldiers and fighters, as well as our brave pilots, are performing their duty in the best manner, even if all the Magians in the world are united.

SYRIAN LAWYERS DENOUNCE REGIME, CALL FOR SOLIDARITY

JN051750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 5 Oct (INA)--The free Syrian lawyers have declared that the battle of liberation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland has again exposed the charlatany and demagoguery of the Syrian regime, which only mouths deceitful slogans.

In a statement addressed to Arab lawyers, the Syrian lawyers declared that the outcome of the battle waged by Iraq on the behalf of the Arab nation will reflect in the future on all capitulatory regimes, particularly the Syrian regime. The Syrian lawyers denounced the stand of the Syrian regime in the ranks of the enemies who are occupying Arab territory and its aid to the Iranian regime. They pointed out that the Syrian regime's strategic goal is to hold on to power, adding that in order to do so, the regime is exploiting all pan-Arab and liberation slogans. The lawyers pointed out that if the regime's [word indistinct] should contradict these slogans, it will relinquish them.

The statement said that the Syrian regime's policy completely contravenes the people's interests and aspirations. Indeed, the statement added, this regime is going against history; instead of being the means through which the people can achieve their aspirations, this regime has one goal: holding on to power as a means of oppressing the people. Thus, this regime uses any internal, Arab or international ally to subjugate the people.

The Syrian lawyers recalled the stand of the Syrian regime when it made itself the defender of the Arabism of Arabistan. This took place when the Algiers agreement with Iran was signed in 1975 and, the statement added, the Syrian regime accused Iraq of relinquishing Arabistan. The lawyers stated that when Iraq actually began its liberation, the Syrian regime not only kept silent but colluded with Iran against Iraq--the liberation of the [word indistinct] Arab territory.

In conclusion the Arab lawyers called for solidarity, unanimous support for Iraq in its war of liberation and denunciation of the Arab [words indistinct] colluding with the Persian enemy.

BA'THIST PAPER CONDEMNS SYRIA'S STAND ON CONFLICT

JN071515 Baghdad INA in English 1425 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA)--Leading Iraqi daily ATH-THAWRAH said that the Syrian regime is trying to cover-up facts, distort history and openly conspire against Iraq and the Palestinian cause.

In an editorial Tuesday, the newspaper said that the courageous and honest battle waged by Iraq these days against the racist Persian aggression unmasked serious facts that were hidden under an a thick umbrella of distortion during that past few years. It added that the suspicious circles in the region, which betrayed the Arab nation and deeply sunk in the dirty game of divisions and submitted to the Zionist occupation for many years, raised their heads now in an attempt to undermine the honourable battle waged by Iraq and blackout its shining face under the camouflage of keenness to the Palestine cause.

ATH-THAWRAH said that all the circles, now weeping on the Palestinian cause and allege that Iraq won't be able to enter in any other battle, didn't move a finger in the face of the Persian aggression against Iraq.

"The Syrian regime refrained from exerting any effort to solve the problems between Iraq and Iran, even when Iraq and Syria were adhered to the Joint National Action Charter and headed towards unity", the paper added.

"The Syrian regime wasn't the only regime that kept silent and simply observed the events, it dragged with it all those hypocrites now weeping for the Palestinian cause", ATH-THAWRAH stressed.

The organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party said that those who kept watching and listening without doing anything, imagining this could undermine Iraq's role and position, allege that they fear that this battle would weaken Iraq and break it to pieces.

It pointed out that they didn't stop at the above limit, but went hailing Khomeyni's regime and bow before it hypocritically, cheaply and opportunely to solve their own problems and cover up their dirty crimes against their masses.

ATH-THAWRAH affirmed that the practices of the hypocrites escalate the ambitions of the Persians who imagined that the Arab land is widely open before them and that Arab's pride was erased as long as a clique of cheap cowards and hypocrites exists.

ATH-THAWRAH spoke about those who are now weeping for the Palestinian cause, who hide their positions against Iraq and the Arab nation, against the Arab right, behind the suspicious alleged keenness for the strength of Iraq and its role in the Arab-Zionist conflict.

It challenged them to stand before the people in their countries and before the Arab nation and to prove that they made a single initiative to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict through peaceful means since Khomeyni came to power and began his threats against Iraq and until the unleash of battles these days.

ATH-THAWRAH said: "We challenge them to even say that they tried to warn Khomeyni and his clique about the dangers of his game against Iraq and the Arab nation, or if they sent messages or envoys to Tehran in this regard".

ATH-THAWRAH affirmed that they never did such a thing, but were keeping silent, abusing and laughing from their hearts when they saw the Persian ambitions escalated and spread evil.

"But now", the paper said, "when Iraq's patience was exhausted and it took a brave stand to defend their land and pride, when it directed painful strikes to their ally Khomeyni and its suspicious clique, they began to pour crocodile tears for the Palestinian cause and offer foxy advices for the solution of the conflict".

ATH-THAWRAH wondered in its editorial about the reason why those who began to offer their suspicious advices and since when they began to be keen for the Palestinian cause and to spare the efforts to resist the Zionist enemy. [sentence as received]

The paper wondered whether Hafiz al-Asad regime in Syria is really capable to play the role of adviser and keen to the pan-Arab effort.

"Did we forget the history? Wasn't Hafiz al-Asad the man who sent his troops to Lebanon 4 years ago to strike the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national movement under an American umbrella and a Zionist satisfaction?", the paper asked.

"Did we forget the day when the forces of this arrogant [as received] striking Tall as-Za'tar (in Lebanon) with bombs and gave them the freedom to change into smugglers of carpets, liquor, cigarettes and refrigerators?", it also asked.

It also asked if such a ruler (Al-Asad) reserves the right to talk about the wasted potentials and necessity for their accumulation for the battle against the Zionist entity.

"If Hafiz al-Asad was a liberation leader as he alleges together with the troupe of suspects and cares to spare his potentials for the central cause of Palestine, why does he strike Aleppo, Homs and other Syrian towns with artillery and warplanes?", the paper asked.

"If he was a liberation hero, why does he hide himself prisoner in his palace, frightened to face the masses?"

ATH-THAWRAH said that Hafiz al-Asad is responsible for the bloodshed of Palestinians and Lebanese, and was the same man who surrendered the Golan Heights before their fall-out and demanded a cease-fire in the second day of the battle against the Zionist enemy in October 1973, retreating back to a more far line than the territories he surrendered to the enemy in 1967.

ATH-THAWRAH asked if Hafiz al-Asad was really keen for Iraq's potentials to spare them for the battle against the Zionist enemy, why did he plot against the Iraqi revolution at the same time when both countries were heading towards unity.

"He plotted against Iraq when the militant Saddam Husayn was discussing with him the prerequisites for the battle against the enemy, particularly the fact that Iraqi divisions are efficient in wars-of-heights, those divisions that fought [words indistinct] liberate Golan inch-by-inch", it said.

"Those hypocrites who are now weeping for the battle of Palestine have closed the barrels of their guns long ago, so why do they undermine the battle of the heroic Iraqi troops, at this time when no immediate battle exists on the front with the Zionist enemy, to fight for restoring another dear Arab land?", paper asked.

"Isn't this battle a battle to awaken and strengthen the morales and gain a true experience in a battle that can be employed in our future battles against the Zionist enemy?" ATH-THAWRAH also asked.

ATH-THAWRAH agreed that Zionism and imperialism both benefit from the current battle between Iraq and Iran, but through Khomeyni's regime who came to power with no aim but to threaten Iraq and the Arab nation and instigate the division of the ranks of the Arab nation and threaten it with chaos and destruction.

It said that Zionist leaders openly announced that any victory achieved by Iraq in this battle is a serious danger on their entity, "whilst those alleged champions of liberation support Khomeyni with arms, ammunition and political backing, to hamper such victory".

ATH-THAWRAH said that Iraq's unilateral truce and affirmation it has no ambitions in Iran is a proof that it wants to spare its potentials for the central battle against the Zionist entity and a proof that it was forced to wage this battle to deter the Persian aggression.

ATH-THAWRAH said that the Arab masses know all the truth, they know who is the honest man who sheds his blood in defence of right, honour and sovereignty, because he is really preparing himself for the battle of liberation.

"They know who are the hypocrites and suspects who pour the tears of crocodiles and who in fact are collaborating with the enemies of the Arab nation and submit to the Zionist occupation and imperialism", the paper concluded.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN MEETS WITH FRENCH PRESIDENT 7 OCT

JN072030 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan met in Paris today with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. His highness conveyed an oral message from His Majesty King Husayn dealing with the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

Missile Request Report

LD080832 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0757 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (KUNA)--AL-ANBA of Kuwait today reports that Jordan has asked the French Government to supply Iraq with Crotale ground-to-air missiles to protect the nuclear reactor being built by France in Iraq against Iranian aircraft attacks. Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan yesterday paid a surprise and sudden visit to Paris and had a meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and handed him a message from his brother King Husayn, the contents of which have not been disclosed.

The paper cites informed Arab sources in Paris as saying that the message from the King of Jordan included a request for Crotale missiles to protect the Iraqi nuclear reactor which was hit as a result of Iranian aircraft raids. They added that the Jordanian request came as a result of an agreement reached between King Husayn and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn during the former's visit to Baghdad last week.

ARMORED DIVISION REPORTEDLY NEAR IRAQI BORDER

NC071326 Paris AFP in English 1310 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 7 Oct (AFP)--The clear escalation of Jordan's statements in support of Iraq could mean Amman is prepared to actually throw its own crack army into action if the gulf conflict goes on much longer.

Observers noted here that from the support "in principle" given Iraq on September 15, a week later King Husayn was already offering military assistance should Baghdad request it.

Speaking to his country last night, King Husayn had harsh words for the silence of other Arab governments, reiterating Jordan's commitment to "stand firmly by Iraq until the final victory (over Tehran)". Adding that this victory would be a taste of victories to come in Palestine (over Israel), the King appealed to the Iranian people to rise up against the Ayatollahs' regime.

Jordanian authorities have not denied reports that the army is already giving Iraqi forces "discreet" assistance and that all Jordanian units have been on full alert since the conflict escalated to full war just over two weeks ago.

One reliable source said that Jordan's third armored division was standing by on the Iraqi border ready to step in at Baghdad's request.

KING HUSAYN TELEPHONES YAR PRESIDENT ON SUPPORT FOR IRAQ

JN071858 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has contacted by telephone YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The two leaders exchanged opinions on the current Arab situation, the dispute between the fraternal Iraqi people and Iran and the support of Jordan and the YAR for the Iraqi people in regaining their rights to their land and water, a stand proceeding from the two countries' pan-Arab stand.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE

JN080746 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran last night received in his office the members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee in support of the steadfastness of the occupied territories. Those present at the meeting reviewed the committee's work and means necessary to support and develop it so that it can perform its mission in the best manner.

Those in the meeting also discussed, in particular, the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the current Arab situation.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH NEW ZEALAND'S MULDOON

JN071612 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 7 Oct (PETRA)--Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim reviewed here with New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon the latest developments in the situation in the Middle East.

During the meeting, Al-Qasim stressed that the Arab nation is not an advocate of war but, at the same time, does not accept any solutions except those based on the internationally accepted principles of a just and comprehensive peace which call for Israel's total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and for enabling the Palestinian people to determine their future on their national soil. He added that any solution that does not take into consideration the Palestinians and the other concerned parties to the dispute will only lead to further complications and failure, as is the fate of Camp David now.

Al-Qasim explained the dimensions of the Israeli policy which rejects peace as well as Israel's continuous practices in consecrating its occupation, building further settlements, evicting the inhabitants and linking the Arab economy in the occupied territories with the Israeli economy, in addition to its recent declaration on considering Jerusalem the unified capital of the Israeli entity, something which has made the attainment of a peaceful solution to the problem seem impossible.

He also exposed the Israeli ambitions and schemes to occupy additional lands under the pretext of protecting the inhabitants of the settlements it has recently established in the West Bank.

Muldoon showed understanding of this stand and said that his country continues to exert its efforts to reach a just solution to the dispute in the region.

Al-Qasim's meeting with the New Zealand prime minister comes in implementation of the Tunis summit resolutions, which called for explaining the unified Arab stand toward the Palestinian cause.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO LEAVE FOR USSR 8 OCT

JN071656 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad will begin his official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union tomorrow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

President Hafiz al-Asad will lead a delegation comprising Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary general of the Ba'th Party; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense; Daniel Ni'mah and Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Uthman, members of the Progressive National Front's Central Command; and Yusuf Ju'aydani, minister of social affairs and labor.

Editorial on Visit

JN080944 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 8 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] TISHRIN's editorial on President al-Asad's historic visit to the Soviet Union is entitled "This Visit and Strategic Balance From Requirement to Necessity". The editorial says: One of the facts that is taken for granted and which has become permanent in Arab policy and has long governed Arab political action is that the Arab nation is not strong without Syria's being strong. This fact also means that pan-Arab revival is organically connected with and directly in proportion to the strategic growth of the struggling political and military efforts of Syria. There has never been any Arab solidarity within a framework of struggle without Syria. There never has been or is now, a pan-Arab alert or confrontation without Syria. Thus, Syria has become the center and mainstay of Arab struggle.

TISHRIN adds: Struggler Al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union must be viewed within this context. The Soviet Union perceives the meeting with leader Al-Asad within this same context and deals with him in accordance with these realities. This is what gives this visit, which is qualitatively different due to the historic and political circumstances under which it is taking place, its extraordinary strategic importance. These circumstances open vistas of qualitative success for this visit that transcend the limitations governing the traditional relations between the two countries.

When the Soviet Union, through Comrade Brezhnev, describes President al-Asad as one of the prominent leaders of the national liberation movement and those struggling against imperialism and reaction, it deals with him, with all the attendant commitments, from that militant perspective as a leader of the Arab liberation movement and the Arab revolution. TISHRIN goes on to say: The Soviet leaders fully realize this objective fact and realize the importance of a strong Syria in confronting the vicious imperialist attack against the Arab nation which constitutes the southern border of the Soviet Union--especially during an historic phase of which the Soviets fully realize the importance. Perhaps they have begun to feel the heat of the flames raging near their border and to see the aggressive greed of U.S. imperialism which has begun the clanging of weapons and the maneuvering of fleets in the Arabian Gulf, and has nearly completed its surrounding of the Arab homeland with troops and forces in total violation of the nationalist feelings of the Arab masses--resulting in the escalation of international tension.

If a strategic balance between Syria and the Zionist enemy was a requirement brought about by the nature of the conflict at a certain stage, it has become an urgent necessity in this phase. We can be nearly certain that the Soviet Union realizes the legitimacy and fairness of this necessity.

TISHRIN concludes: There is no future for the Arab Socialist revolution in the Arab homeland under the shadow of the present strategic imbalance between the powers of progress and socialism and the black powers of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

AL-BA'TH: IRAQI-IRANIAN WAR DETRIMENTAL TO ARAB CAUSE

JN071035 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 5 Oct 80 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Iraqi-Iranian War--Definite Loss, Impossible Gain"]

[Text] With every passing day the Iraqi-Iranian war slips into dangerous pitfalls detrimental to both countries. In the meantime the United States is talking about the possibility of an expansion in the war to include other parties and is announcing its continuous preparations to intervene militarily in the gulf on the pretext of "protecting the oil-fields and routes."

All this is happening at a time when the president of the Egyptian regime announces that he has informed Carter of his readiness to carry out whatever is requested of him in regard to using Egypt in the intervention in the gulf and also at a time when he calls upon the United States "to get rid of its Vietnam complex and act tough in the area." As a matter of fact, As-Sadat boasts that "Egypt will do something at the appropriate time" and unashamedly requests that he be allowed to reach Oman.

Therefore, what is the interest of the two warring countries and the Arab nation in all this?

In the "profit and loss" accounting sheet of this war, we must consider the following points:

First, the border dispute between Iraq and Iran does not necessarily call for a military solution and all this bloodshed. Moreover, we must consider the arousing of such hatreds at a time when the Arab nation needs Iraq's strength against the Zionist enemy's military and economic aggression and Iran's support against U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

While we stress the importance of reaching an agreement between Iraq and Iran, we assume that the Iranian revolution is ready to reach such an agreement to solve the dispute caused by the ambitions of the shah and the defeatism of those who signed the 1975 agreement with him without a fight.

Second, fighting the Iranian revolution would only make Iran join the enemy camp against the Arabs. This is totally against the Arab nation's interests, which definitely call for increasing the number of our international friends and allies.

Third, one result of this war would be forcing the Iranian revolution to strike a deal with and succumb to U.S. demands in order to obtain the arms and ammunition bought by the shah's regime, or possible the fomenting of a coup which would return proshah elements to power.

Since this is not in the interest of Iran, it certainly is not in the interest of Iraq and the Arab nation.

Fourth, because of Iraq's strategic importance to the entire Arab homeland, the destruction of Iraq's economic installations, the squandering of its resources and the removal of that Arab country from the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict would do untold damage to the entire Arab cause.

The follower of the development of events and the military operations clearly notes that the war has been transferred from the points of clashes on the border in the north and the center to the south and even the interior, which means that the war has been moved to the areas of the oilfields and installations.

This type of development and escalation becomes dangerous, especially when linked with the U.S. movements and statements we mentioned earlier, the arrival of new U.S. naval units and "airborne radar" in the gulf, and the bolstering of military bases in Egypt and Muscat amid this "sudden flurry" of activity and meetings between U.S. representatives on the one hand and certain Arabs on the other.

If by doing all this the United States is creating excuses and justifications for its military activities and for carrying out its rapid deployment strategy in order to completely dominate the area; if the United States is acting quickly now to influence the course of events in a manner serving its objectives and preventing any surprises and unforeseen developments, should the Arab nation then remain indifferent or simply stand by as a spectator to what is going on in and planned for the region?

Falseness, anarchy and empty heroisms have become the biggest process in deceiving the Arab mind. Sacred Arab blood is being spilled on the wrong causes, at the wrong time and for the wrong priorities.

If we have refrained from giving the details of the motives and background of this war and how it was planned by circles hostile to our nation, it is because we are fully aware of the dangers resulting from the continuation and expansion of this war. And, in light of this awareness, we are taking action to face the danger and to place our entire Arab nation before its responsibility in facing this danger by stopping this destructive bloodshed and new plot against our Arab homeland.

Therefore, just as we want Iran to join the Arab ranks which are hostile to imperialism and Zionism, we also want Arab Iraq to remain an additional strength for the Arabs against imperialism and Zionism, and not against the Iranian revolution. We wish Iraq to constitute additional strength in facing the Camp David process, and not deprive the Arabs of a strategic ally who supports their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Iraq, its people and soil, must remain one of us.

TALAS DISCUSSES SOVIET SUPPORT AGAINST ISRAELI THREAT

LD060930 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Syrian Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas said, in an interview published here today, that the Soviet Union would defend Syria if it was subjected to a nuclear threat on the part of Israel. In the interview published by Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, he said that, after failing to shake Syria from its position, Israel resorted to threats, psychological war and to making threats to use any weapon, including nuclear arms.

Israel, Maj Gen Talas said, could not use this weapon without the permission of the United States which knows that the Soviet Union possesses a varied arsenal of nuclear weapons. Maj Gen Talas said: Our great friend the Soviet Union will not abandon us, and will defend us in word and deed if we were subjected to a war of annihilation on the part of American imperialism and Zionism.

The Syrian defense minister added that his country was actively engaged in securing a strategic balance in the military field with Israel, especially now that Egypt has made peace with the Zionist state and that the Egyptian Army has left the confrontation with Israel.

TALAS EXPRESSES VIEWS ON OCTOBER WAR ANNIVERSARY

JN040546 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, has stressed that Syria is now much stronger than ever before, and that Syria is preparing to further promote its combat ability and to restore the Arabs' usurped rights.

Speaking today to the daily paper TISHRIN on the seventh anniversary of the October liberation war, General Talas said that Syria counts on the solidarity between its noble people and the armed forces, on the Arab nation's support and the backing of the socialist states, particularly the friendly Soviet Union.

About the role played by the corrective movement in building the armed forces, General Talas said: The command has particularly concentrated on building the armed forces since the corrective movement. This has included the areas of equipping and preparing fighters and adopting technology as a basis in every single step taken in this regard. The October war reflected the special care given to our armed forces; because these forces fought fiercer battles than any witnessed in world history, even during the World War II.

General Talas then spoke about how the Arab nation moved to the stage of armed attack against the Zionist and colonialist entity in Palestine after it was solely on the defensive. He said that this move called for the presence of a political command capable of shouldering the fateful responsibility of this decision and of reconstructing the regional and Arab powers and capabilities in a way that might serve this great fateful decision--thus preparing for a decisive national outcome. Our party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, under the historic leadership of militant Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, was able to materialize this decision on a national level and to provide a suitable Arab and international atmosphere for the acceptance and backing of this decision.

As for the mission of our armed forces in Lebanon, Talas said: Our mission in Lebanon is one aspect of our armed forces' struggle on the national level. These forces will remain as the Arab nation's shield and backbone to defend this nation's liberty and integrity.

General Talas asserted that As-Sadat's regime will not be able to undermine the Arab nation's will, regardless of the support he is getting from U.S. imperialism and Zionism and regardless of his attempts to foment seditions and sectarian and regional disturbances. He said that our Arab people are capable of crushing all the plots. Here in Syria, we were able to crush the plotters, agents and reactionaries; we are still working to liquidate their remnants, especially the Muslim Brotherhood gang who are plotting against us upon orders they receive from imperialism and Zionism. Our people are determined to strike at the plotters. So, neither As-Sadat, U.S. imperialism nor the Zionist racist entity can stand in the face of our people's firm will. Our people's will is directed at liberating the usurped territories, and we cannot abandon this goal no matter how great the price or the sacrifices will be.

General Talas then spoke about the unity steps which were achieved by Syria and Libya. In this regard General Talas said: The proclamation of unity between the two fraternal countries is considered as an entrenchment of our noble principles and an accomplishment of the Arab masses--the masses who see in unity a great power capable of repulsing the enemies and of foiling the criminal attempts which try to drag us into positions of humiliation and surrender. General Talas added that unity is our destiny and future through which we can traverse the liberation path and through which we can achieve great victory. This fact drives our enemies mad and make them frenzied in their plotting against our people. Yet, these enemies can never harm the resolve of our masses; for our masses are determined to achieve unity--the torch that will enlighten us in achieving our great goal of liberation and victory.

DEFENSE FORCES CARRY OUT MANEUVERS 5 OCT

JN052039 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Latakia--Our naval forces, in cooperation with the air forces and the air defense forces, today carried out tactical exercises using live ammunition. These exercises were ordered by President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and the armed forces. The exercises were witnessed by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and minister of defense; Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs; and senior officers of the General Command of the Syrian Army.

The naval units carried out missile attacks using their main and secondary weapons against mock enemy targets. They were able to hit them directly. The air force attacked mock naval targets of the enemy. Coastal and air defense forces launched missiles against air and naval targets. They hit them with high accuracy.

ALGERIA

YEMENI MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR BENDJEDID

LD072314 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] [Name indistinct], PDRY minister of state and special envoy of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Chadli Bendjedid, arrived in Algiers today. In a brief statement the Yemeni envoy said: I bear a verbal message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Chadli Bendjedid, adding that this message is connected with consultations and coordination of action among the states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation. At the airport he was met by Mullud Qasim, member of the Central Committee and adviser to the presidency, and by the PDRY ambassador to Algeria.

BENDJEDID RECEIVES ENVOY FROM ETHIOPIAN LEADER

LD071051 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 23 Sep 80 p 1

[APS report: "Ethiopian President's Special Envoy Received at the President's Office"]

[Text] Algiers--On Monday afternoon Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and party secretary general, received Mr Girma Yilma, Ethiopian information minister and President Mariam Haile Mengistu's special envoy. The Ethiopian minister brought a message for President Chadli Bendjedid from President Mengistu.

Mr Ben Yahia, Central Committee member and foreign minister, and the Ethiopian ambassador in Algiers were present at the meeting.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI URGES ARMING PEOPLE TO COUNTERATTACK U.S.

LD072005 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1657 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi at rally in Brak celebrating 10th anniversary of eviction of the Italians from Libya--live]

[Excerpts] Today, we are standing in the face of the United States. The United State's might does not frighten us, no matter how big it is. This is because we have right on our side. We have not decided to invade the United States; it is the United States which decided to invade the Arab homeland and it was the United States which set up its base, Israel, in the Arab homeland and is supporting it with military [word indistinct] bases from Somalia to Egypt.

Therefore, we will urge the Arab people to embark on a counterattack, ignoring all regimes and boundaries. We will urge them day and night. We urge the Arab people from the ocean to the gulf to embark on counterattacking U.S. bases, the U.S. presence and its main base in Palestine. Should the Arab regimes obstruct the counterattack of the Arab people, they must pay the price for this; they will be treated like the United States and the Israelis will be treated.

The Libyan people have decided that Libya shall be the state of the Arabs and the state of unity. With this historic decision, the borders behind which lurk the kings, presidents and sultans to plot against their peoples and sell them as flocks of sheep in return for their own false personal objectives have been blown up.

Thus, the Arabs from the ocean to the gulf will move toward Libya, toward the unity state. [applause, chants] All borders which separate sons of the one Arab people will be abolished.

On the other hand we will accept all Arab volunteers who will be the vanguard of the counteroffensive against imperialism and its bases in the Arab homeland. Every Arab has the right to fight for the liberation of the homeland as long as the United States interferes in Arab affairs. [chants]

We have repeatedly said that we have not aggressed against the United States. But when America enters the Arab homeland, it must meet an Arab resistance. [chants]

The Libyan people have made these grave resolutions and will shoulder responsibility for them. Libyan Arab volunteers, or those Arabs who are in Libya and have volunteered, must gather immediately in the places set for them so that the arming of the people may be speeded up and we will be ready to face any battle that will be imposed on us from any quarter and at any time so that we may not be taken by surprise as happened in 1911.

[Passage indistinct] the revolutionary change on Libyan soil inevitably cannot be delayed. The liquidation of the forces of exploitation must continue to the end; the liquidation of fascism will continue to the end; the popular advance of the counterforces will continue; vigilant popular control will continue and be confirmed; the advance will not stop. The vigilant popular control will [word indistinct] until the people are the master. Any one who protests against such revolutionary measures and against the sovereignty of the Libyan people is someone who wants to deprive the Libyan people from a possession which the people and no one else must have. Who is to be trodden on? The enemy of the people. Who will be killed? The enemy of the people. Who will be tried by revolutionary tribunals? The enemy of the people. Who will go to prison? The enemy of the people. Therefore, we do not lose [words indistinct] because they are the enemies of the people. We do not defend an authority, nor a president nor a king nor a heritage nor a throne nor a family [words indistinct]. We work for the people.

Now, all the measures, regardless of how severe they are, even death--we cannot possibly fear them and we cannot possibly be ashamed of carrying them out. Why? Because they are for the sake of the people. [Words indistinct] The government defends its existence; a president defends himself; a king defends his throne; but now, defending whom? Defending the people, and those who are defending are the people. The permitted action now is revolutionary action. Revolutionary action is now the permitted action--the action in which no one can criticize. Now you can execute one, and you must never be ashamed to show it on television before [word indistinct], all the reporters can watch. Why? Because this one was against this people who possess authority, resources and weapons.

COMMENTARY REVEALS NEW RADIO STATION NAME

LD072247 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The forces of the revolution today marched on the information media--broadcasting, press, news agency, printing presses, cultural institutions, theaters, external information, theatrical groups and the cinema in addition to publishing, circulation and information and information programs and have placed them under vigilant revolutionary control, which leads to a successful revolutionary remedy.

This historic march has taken place today. This radio of yours, Arab brothers, and masses of all the world peoples who are hungry for freedom and who look anxiously to emancipation and final deliverance--this radio of yours from today will become the radio of the Voice of the Arab Homeland [Idhaat Sawt al-Watan al-Arabi], the voice of the popular revolution, the voice of the revolution of the future.

Statement on Information Media

LD072330 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2035 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The revolution forces today marched on the various information media in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and issued the following statement:

In line with the first chapter of the Green Book that the democratically correct information is that which is directed by a popular committee and the commander of the revolution's repeated statements that the ultimate form of information in a masses' society is that which is run by a popular committee and that in the stage of revolutionary transformation information must be a platform for the revolutionary forces through which they can instigate the masses to destroy the old society, the society of exploitation, dictatorship and monopoly and to build the new society, a society of the masses, a society of freedom, and in response by the revolutionary forces to the call of their commander on the 11th anniversary of the great 1 September revolution and the final session of the people's general congress' emergency session on 28 September 1980, and in furtherance of the resolutions of the sixth meeting of the revolutionary committees, the revolution forces have marched on the information media and formed a revolutionary committee in them so that these media will be the voice of the revolutionary committees, which through the Green Book discovered the falsehood of the democracy prevalent in the world and the truth about the society of exploitation and organized themselves in revolutionary committees to detonate a popular revolution, the revolution of tomorrow.

The information media in the world are either owned by dictatorial instruments such as governments, parties, sects, classes or individuals, or are commercial enterprises bent on profit. All that mankind hears, reads or sees everywhere is nothing than the views of these instruments which dominate people and exploit them whatever their affiliations.

Throughout the world peoples are being exposed to constant information campaigns aimed at leading them astray and keeping them ignorant about what is taking place around them and at consecrating the societies of exploitation, oppression and suppression.

The information media in the stage of transformation, the stage of a new society, the society of freedom, will be a platform occupied by the forces of the revolution through which to instigate the popular masses to exercise their authority and possess their wealth and arms.

Hence, from today the forces of the revolution have assumed the running of broadcasting, the press, the news agency, external information, the presses, cultural centers, publications, advertisements and circulation, the theater, movies and information programs.

Information is not an authority but a platform. Authority is vested in the masses, which they exercise through their popular conferences and popular committees.

The time has come for the revolutionary committees to raise their voice through all the information media declaring the revolution, calling for it, and instigating it so that the revolutionary committee may fight all the battles so that the color green will cover everything.

Now that the revolutionary committees have marched on the information media, these media will become a voice for the popular revolution, the revolution of tomorrow on the road of the final emancipation of mankind. They will be a voice for all revolutionaries in the world who struggle for the toppling of the societies of exploitation and oppression, injustice and slavery.

The revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland and the world are called upon to offer their cultural, political, literary and technical assistance, which herald the new culture and call for national and religious unity and instigate the masses to exercise authority and explain the picture of the new society so that the old society may crumble and on its debris may rise a society of freedom--the Jamahiriyah society, which possess authority, the arms and the wealth.

Forward, and the committee everywhere.

MOROCCO

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES IN FES 7 OCT

LD072320 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince Hasan ibn Talal, crown prince of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Fes tonight. He was welcomed at the Fes-Sale airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Muhammad, the Moroccan crown prince, Interior Minister Driss Basri, adviser to the king Ahmed Ben Souda and Secretary of State for Cooperation Abdelhak Tazi [title as heard].

WESTERN SAHARA

OFFICIAL ACCUSES SPAIN OF DECEIVING PUBLIC OPINION

LD072300 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] On the political scene of the Saharan issue, Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid, assistant secretary general of the Polisario Front, has stressed the will of the Saharan people to continue their struggle for the total liberation of their homeland and for the protection of their borders.

With regard to the stance of the Spanish Government, Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid declared in his statement that the Spanish Government is trying to deceive and mislead Spanish and world public opinion when it deliberately accuses the Polisario Front of attempting to exploit the seizure of its naval ships and the crew of the foreign ships which are illegally and without permission in the territorial waters of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] while performing suspicious activities.

The Saharan official added that the Polisario Front is asking Spain only one thing, that is, not to deal illegally in the national territories of the SDAR and in its resources, thus using them to barter with the occupiers of our homeland. In conclusion Bashir Mustafa as-Sayyid emphasized that the Polisario Front will by no means tolerate anything which affects the vital interests of the Saharan people.

ISRAELI REPORTS, COMMENT ON IRANIAN-IRAQI WAR

Begin's Apprehension

TA071651 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] About an hour ago Prime Minister Menahem Begin expressed his apprehension that the war between Iran and Iraq might turn into an all-out war. The prime minister was speaking during a tour to students in Bet Shemesh. Correspondent Pe'erli Shahar has excerpts of Menahem Begin's statement:

[Begin recording] We are on the watch. We have been following events, but it would be impossible to say that we are unconcerned about the future. That is why, let us hope, that we, of course, will know how to stand guard and--based on observation--be able to reach conclusions regarding any possible development. However, let it be known that this is an extremely dangerous war for all the nations.

[Shahar] The prime minister was asked if it was right to give up all of the Sinai for a partial peace. Menahem Begin replied: The peace we signed with Egypt is full. It is true that we gave up territories, but peace is preferable to territories.

On the wave of anti-Semitism in France, Menahem Begin said that all the Jews should know how to defend themselves even if they chose to live in the diaspora. I suggest that they immigrate to Israel. [end recording]

Further Report

TA072024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin today visited Bet Shemesh and commented on Jordan's involvement in the Persian Gulf affair:

[Begin recording] Today Iraq is busy with Iran. Saddam indeed says that if he captures Abadan this will be the way to Yaffo. Well, where is Abadan and where is Yaffo? Let him start walking in the direction of Yaffo, then we will show him how this march will end. [laughter] He will not rush. The same applies to Husayn. He said so once, too, and he is now saying that if he helps Iraq and Iraq wins, this will result in what he calls a Palestinian victory. Well, he has already joined the war. Do you know why and when he did so? In the 6-day war, on its first day, the Egyptian officers misreported events to then leader An-Nasir. Husayn then immediately jumped on the bandwagon and attacked us in Jerusalem. Well, you know how things ended up. Now he is jumping on the Iraqi bandwagon. My impression is that he did not act wisely. [end recording]

Jerusalem Evaluation

TA071802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Israel is following the developments in the Iran-Iraq war energetically and those assessing this constantly pass information to a senior ministerial team headed by the prime minister as well as to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has this report on the evaluation voiced in Jerusalem on this issue:

The war between Iraq and Iran will continue but will have a static nature in the future. Winter, knocking at our door, will demand that each party remain stationary in its position. The United States and the Soviet Union will not intervene as long as the supply of oil through the Strait of Hormuz is unimpeded. This is the evaluation in Jerusalem. Those assessing these developments in Israel were wrong in making certain basic assumptions they made at the outbreak of the hostilities.

Now, however, they point to larger entities: the United States and Iraq, too, erred, as the Iranian regime has not collapsed as the Iraqis had expected. On the contrary, the Iranian nation has united around the Iraqi threat. Expatriates are returning to Iran. Its air force pilots have been released from jail and have in the last few days been operating the most modern aircraft in Iran's possession. There is no problem of spare parts in Iran, as the shah hoarded vast quantities of equipment, but there does exist the problem of transferring the parts to the areas of the fighting. Another error is that Iraq is not enjoying the kind of cooperation expected from the Arab inhabitants of Khuzestan; on the contrary.

Israel has been following with more than simple interest the involvement of Jordan in the fighting alongside Iraq. Cooperation between the two countries would increase the danger on the eastern front. At present Jordan is siding with Iraq and tomorrow Iraqi forces might be stationed along the Israeli-Jordanian border.

In its next session, the Cabinet will hear reports on the Iraq-Iran war. But even before that, it might be necessary to decide on the position regarding the increasing ties between Jordan and Iraq now that Jordan has become a rear supply base for Iraq.

Amman Blackout

TA071616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that the residents of Amman, and probably those of all the other cities in Jordan, have been ordered to black out their apartment windows at night and car owners have been ordered to paint their car lights black. On another matter, our correspondent has learned that Jordan's King Husayn may postpone his visit to the Soviet Union since it became known that Moscow had offered Iran military assistance.

Husayn's Moscow Visit

TA071740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondent has reported that Jordan's King Husayn has postponed his visit to Moscow in light of reports that it had offered Iran arms. Reporters have said that they saw Soviet, Hungarian and Bulgarian freighters en route to Iran via Turkey. The Iranian president reported, on the other hand, that his country was continuing to receive equipment from the United States.

Al-'Aqabah Port

TA080714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Dozens of ships, including several Soviet ships, are making their way to the Al-'Aqabah port transporting large amounts of military equipment and weapons to the Iraqi Army from East Europe via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal and from Southeast Asia via the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

Military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that these ships are expected to reach Al-'Aqabah port within the next week. The ammunition ship that unloaded its cargo yesterday brought heavy antiaircraft machineguns made in the Soviet Union and large quantities of ammunition for light arms. Except for one ship that brought military equipment to Al-'Aqabah, the ships that have already anchored there brought civilian equipment.

Intelligence Briefing

TA080957 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Yehoshu'a Bitzur report]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee heard a briefing by the head of the IDF intelligence branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, about what is happening in the Iraq-Iran battle arena. He explained that the Iranians were increasing the use of their air force and were using it much more efficiently than it had been assumed they were capable of doing. They have recently released many pilots from prisons, thus appreciably increasing the striking power.

Major General Sagi reported that, contrary to expectations, there was no rebellion against Khomeyni, that the Iranian masses were uniting around him and that the army was fighting devotedly. It emerges that Khomeyni's regime has become stronger because of the war and there is sufficient national unity in Iran for it to defend itself. The intelligence head said that the Iraqis were reinforcing their strongholds after they had apparently taken Khorramshahr and the Iranian Air Force has hit them hard in this zone. According to the evaluations, the war will apparently not be concluded rapidly and the Iranians are not collapsing but improving. Contrary to prevalent reports, the Iranians have sufficient spare parts and a large stock of ammunition. Their problem is how to repair and improve their weapons and maintain them in a suitable condition for use in war.

Sharon's Views

TA071758 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that dozens of ships are daily unloading equipment and arms in the port of Al-'Aqabah. These are intended for Iraq. The minister warned against further strengthening Iraq, saying this constitutes a danger to Israel. He noted that the war is closer to us than we realized. Speaking at a ceremony for laying the cornerstone for the settlement of Metar, north of Beersheba, Sharon said the Jordanian option proposed by opposition leader Shim'on Peres is out of the question and added that the Israeli Cabinet has already eliminated this option by increasing settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria.

BURG, LEWIS AGREE ON BILATERAL DIALOGUE

TA071513 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, the chief autonomy negotiator, and the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, yesterday agreed that a U.S.-Israel dialogue will open early next week about the proposal to reach "an interim agreement" over autonomy.

The bilateral U.S.-Israeli talks will precede the tripartite meeting in Washington scheduled for 14 October which is intended to indicate the resumption of the autonomy negotiations. Both the U.S. and Israeli proposals for an interim agreement will be discussed during the talk.

Tripartite talks will later be held with Egypt's participation. Burg and Lewis agreed yesterday that the meeting will start with a discussion aimed at formulating a working plan for the continued autonomy talks. Thus, the United States hopes to overcome the differences between Israel and Egypt regarding the format of the tripartite meeting. Egypt would rather have this meeting assume the character of preparatory talks for the summit conference, while Israel demands that this meeting constitute an actual continuation of the autonomy talks that were discontinued by Egypt 4 months ago.

STEVENS SPEAKS ON MANO RIVER UNION ANNIVERSARY

AB030834 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Address by Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens on seventh anniversary of the Mano River Union--recorded]

[Text] Fellow citizens of the Mano River Union, today marks the seventh anniversary of the founding of our union. History recalls that on 3 October 1973 the heads of state of our two republics, Sierra Leone and Liberia, approved and signed at Malema a declaration establishing a (?constant) union between our two sister states called the Mano River Union. Today, as we commemorate this occasion, we can proudly say that significant progress has been made in establishing a closer integration economically, socially and culturally between the peoples of the Republic of Liberia and those of the Republic of Sierra Leone. The infrastructure for economic growth, social progress and cultural advancement between our two countries is already firmly established.

One of our achievements so far can be seen in the steps taken toward liberalization of mutual trade in goods of local origin through elimination of tariff and nontariff barriers and other fiscal incentives, as well as other supporting measures for developing cooperation in the production of agricultural and manufactured products. I look forward to the early commencement of intraunion trade between Sierra Leone and Liberia, which is bound to be of benefit to the people of our two member states.

In our endeavor to achieve economic integration, we have recognized the need for middle level manpower training. To this end, the union in its 7 years of existence has established a forestry institute; a customs, excise and trade statistics training program; a communications and postal training institute and a marine training institute. Other examples of cooperative endeavor include projects such as curriculum planning, instructional material production and book development; the Marno River basin development and the construction of the Freetown-Monrovia highway.

We are convinced that the accession of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to the organization will greatly strengthen the union in its ultimate move toward African unity. Long live the Mano River Union! Long live African unity!

OAU REFUGEE COMMISSION ENDS TALKS IN KINSHASA

AB071600 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0855 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Oct (AZAP)--The 15-member OAU commission responsible for refugee problems left Kinshasa for Brazzaville yesterday, after discussing the problem of refugees in Africa with the Zairian authorities. The commission, which sat from 1 to 6 October, examined provisions relating to the freedom of Zairian and Angolan refugees to return to their respective homelands. Other topics discussed included school fees, work permits in the new countries and immigration facilities.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU RECEIVES BULGARIAN CP OFFICIAL

LD072108 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, held talks this afternoon in his COPWE office with Comrade Ognyan Doynov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and Politburo member. During the talks, Comrade Doynov delivered a message to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Comrade Doynov also delivered warm greetings and good wishes to communist leader Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the PMAC and the Ethiopian broad masses from Comrade Todor Zhivkov on behalf of the broad masses, government, and Communist Party of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on his own behalf.

In his speech on the occasion, Comrade Ognyan Doynov expressed his pleasure at visiting the new Ethiopia, sister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He added that the visit has enabled him to learn more about the socialist construction undertaken by socialist Ethiopia and the victories won by the broad masses. Comrade Doynov added that he observed fully socialist Ethiopia's great efforts to build its economy during his visit to the national revolutionary economic development campaign and central planning supreme council. He said that talks between high-ranking officials of socialist Ethiopia and his delegation on existing and future bilateral economic cooperation and trade links have been fruitful. In this respect, Comrade Doynov expressed his strong belief that the two countries will strengthen their friendship in all areas.

Replying, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam said that since the outbreak of the revolution, socialist Ethiopia has been concentrating mainly on safeguarding its revolution and maintaining its unity. He added that in the struggle our real friends have not distanced themselves from the Ethiopian broad masses, and that in line with proletarian internationalism they now spare no aid in economic construction. In this respect, the communist leader said that the great cooperation and support given to the Ethiopian revolution by the leadership and people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are truly appreciated. He also expressed his strong belief that the relationship, particularly on the economic front, will be further strengthened.

Concluding, Comrade Chairman Mengistu requested Comrade Doynov to convey the greetings of the Ethiopian broad masses, the PMAC and himself to Comrade Todor Zhivkov and to the Communist Party, government and people of Bulgaria.

SUDANESE MILITARY DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD011936 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Comrade Brig Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee member, minister of defense, and committee member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] this afternoon in his office received and held talks with the members of a high-level military delegation from the Democratic Republic of the Sudan led by Lt Gen (Izz) ad-Din Malik.

During the talks, the two sides noted that the brotherly relations between the two countries were longstanding, adding that efforts made to strengthen the brotherly relations were yielding good results. Comrade Brigadier General Tesfaye disclosed that the official friendly visit made to the Sudan by our communist leader, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, had been fruitful.

The Sudanese delegation has held wide-ranging talks with Comrade Brig Gen Merid Neguse, chief of staff of the armed forces and member of the Central Committee of COPWE, on ways of translating the talks into deeds.

Lieutenant General Malik, the leader of the Sudanese military delegation, presented an emblem of the Sudanese Armed Forces as a reaffirmation of the relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

SOMALIA

VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN PRC EN ROUTE TO DPRK

For reportage on Somali Vice President Hussein Kulmiye Afrah's arrival and activities in the PRC see the Middle East and Africa section of the 7 October and subsequent issues of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

UGANDA

IDI AMIN 'REMNANTS' ATTACK NORTHWEST BORDER POSTS

LD080650 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Yesterday morning information reached the military commission to the effect that certain border posts in the northwestern areas of Arua District, along the Zaire and Sudan borders, were attacked by remnants of Idi Amin's armed bandits, who are believed to have come from Sudan and Zaire.

Necessary steps have been taken to contain the attacks and to ensure that residents of the areas affected live normally and go about their work uninterrupted.

The minister of foreign affairs, the Hon Otema Alimadi, summoned the ambassadors of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and of the Republic of Zaire to inform them of the serious security situation that has developed along the common borders of Uganda, Zaire and the Sudan.

The registration of voters will, however, go on as scheduled in all areas of Uganda.

GOVERNMENT CLARIFIES VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

LD031318 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpts] There has been uncertainty among the public whether refugees, immigrants or their descendants, especially those that have stayed in Uganda for a long time and have to varying degrees been integrated into the local community, are entitled to vote in the forthcoming general elections.

The government wishes to clarify the legal position so as to end this confusion. The constitution prescribes the qualifications for voters. A person is only qualified to register as a voter and to vote if he is a citizen of Uganda. [announcer repeats last sentence] A refugee, an immigrant or his descendants are not so entitled unless they have become citizens of Uganda. If a refugee or an immigrant or his descendant wishes to become a citizen of the host country he can do so by applying for naturalization or registration. Under the existing law, citizenship cannot be implied from mere residence or ownership of property in the country. Neither can it be implied from mere marriage to a citizen of Uganda.

CHAD

HABRE FORCES CLAIM TO HAVE SURROUNDED AIRFIELD

AB080934 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Yaounde, Cameroon, 8 Oct (AFP)--The forces of rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre have surrounded the Ndjamena airfield in their offensive in the war-torn Chad capital, Habre spokesman Michel Froud told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

In a telephone call last night from northern Cameroon, across the Chari River from Ndjamena, Mr. Froud said that Habre forces had freed 53 prisoners and seized military equipment when they took the old police barracks from President Oueddei Goukouni's men in the offensive which began Monday.

The barracks, or gendarmerie, is just south of the airfield, which has been held by Goukouni soldiers since French troops withdrew from their base there in May, two months after Chad's latest civil conflict began, and left the country.

Mr. Froud also corrected an earlier report that Bokoro, 150 km (90 miles) east of Ndjamena, had been taken by Habre forces last Saturday. He said it was in fact a place called Gande, near Bokoro, that was taken, and that the error had been caused by poor communications between northern Cameroon and Yaounde.

HABRE COUNCIL BLAMES AL-QADHDHAFI FOR LOME CONFERENCE DELAY

AB071644 Paris AFP in French 1518 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 7 Oct (AFP)--The Command Council of Mr Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces (CCFAN) on Tuesday emphasized Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's direct responsibility for the failure of the Lome conference, which was to bring together all the factions in the Chadian conflict.

In a communique published in Ndjamena, the CCFAN contends that Mr Oueddei Goukouni, the leader of the Popular Armed Forces [FAP] has for the third time resorted to subterfuges to put off the Lome meeting and to give a negative response to the laudable initiatives of the Togolese head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

According to the CCFAN communique, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi has not yet given the FAP nor Mr Ahmed Acyl (minister of foreign affairs of the Transitional National Union Government) the order to sit around the same table with the FAN because it is not in his interest to put an end to the war, which promotes his expansionist designs.

ZAIRE

KARL-I-BOND MEETS WITH ANGOLAN SECURITY MINISTER

AB011837 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 10 Oct (AZAP)--The first state commissioner, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, on Wednesday held discussions with the Angolan minister of security and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA Workers' Party, Mr Jundi Paiama, at the hotel of the Executive Council. The discussions centered specifically on the work sessions the Angolan statesman held with Zairian authorities contacted during his visit to the capital.

Responding to a question put to him on the current border situation between Angola and Namibia, Mr Jundi Paiama reaffirmed his country's political, moral and material support for the people of Namibia in their just struggle for independence against the South African racist regime.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI SPEECH TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 6 OCT

AB061842 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 80

[President Shagari's address to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly on 6 October--live]

[Text] Mr President, it gives me great confidence and hope that the task of presiding over the affairs of the General Assembly at this momentous time has been entrusted to someone of your integrity, experience and wisdom. Accept therefore, Mr President, my warmest congratulations. Your election is also an acknowledgement of the high respect and admiration which the international community has for your great country, the Federal Republic of Germany, with which my country enjoys the most cordial and friendly relations. I am sure that under your wise guidance this session will achieve great success.

The past year was remarkable for the many intractable international crises which this organization had to deal with. It is a matter for particular pride to Africa that your predecessor was Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim from the sister state of Tanzania. Not only did he preside over the 34th session with a sure and confident hand, Ambassador Salim also had the rare distinction of presiding over three special sessions of the General Assembly. We pay him the highest praise and felicitations.

I should also like to address a special word of praise and admiration to our distinguished secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim. His untiring exertions and imaginative initiatives have become the measure of success of our organization. His reassuring presence was immensely felt at the first OAU economic summit last April in Lagos. His frequent visits to Africa have enabled him not only to share moments of history with us but also to endear himself to Africa in a very personal and special way.

Mr President, it is with this great pride and satisfaction that, on behalf of the government and people of Nigeria, I extend the heartiest welcome to the new sister state of Zimbabwe into our ranks. Few events can match the joy, drama and impact of the independence of Zimbabwe. I salute my brother Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and all his compatriots for their courage, heroism and magnanimity. Their victory demonstrates clearly that the will of a determined people can never be permanently suppressed. It proves beyond doubt that a determined people fighting for a just cause and dedicated to the recovery of their rights will ultimately triumph, no matter how formidable the odds against them. Our brothers and sisters in Zimbabwe have proved to the world the truth of the old adage which says that the limits of tyrants are prescribed by the will of the victims of tyranny.

Nigeria, Africa and indeed the entire international community can take justifiable pride in the independence of Zimbabwe. It has coincided with the end of the second decade of the struggle against colonialism and against exploitation.

Since 1960 when the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution containing the declarations on the grant of independence to colonial countries and peoples, it has never relented in its effort to support the legitimate struggle of the peoples in colonial bondage to regain their freedom and their liberty. That Zimbabwe, whose right to independence was so long denied and contested is today a nation, sovereign and independent is due in no small measure to the impetus generated by that declaration. I also must warmly congratulate the new state of St Vincent and the Grenadines on its attainment of independence and membership of the United Nations. It is our desire to forge closer relations with it as a fellow member of the Commonwealth and to cooperate with it in building a better, safer and more just world.

Universality of membership was part of the dream of the founding fathers of the United Nations, of this world body. That dream is now virtually a reality but that fact should not lure us into complacency; rather it should spur us into redoubling our efforts until the right of self-determination of all people everywhere in the world is no longer an issue.

Mr President, it is with a deep sense of history that I stand before you today. Twenty years ago, late Alhaji Abubacar Tafawa Balewa, the first prime minister of Nigeria, addressed this august body on the occasion of the admission of Nigeria to membership of this world organization. Twenty years in the life of a nation may not represent more than a short step in the long march of history. Yet for my country, which like most Third World countries, has not been spared the turmoil, the turbulence, the tribulations of nation-building, 20 years have left indelible impressions on our national character. During those 20 years, two other heads of state of Nigeria also came to affirm my country's robust commitment to the high purposes and ideals of the United Nations. Today, as the first democratically elected president of my country after more than a decade of military rule I have come to solemnly reaffirm Nigeria's enduring faith in the aims and principles of the United Nations. I therefore bring to this assembly, in a very special and authoritative way, the greetings and good wishes of the government and people of Nigeria.

As interstate relationships grow more complex, as understanding and mutual respect among nations and peoples become more difficult to sustain, as prospects for world peace appear more fragile, people everywhere are increasingly looking to the United Nations for answers. People everywhere want to strengthen the capacity and capability of this organization to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. They pray to return the United Nations to its central role of being an effective instrument of harmonizing different views, reconciling conflicting interests and initiating such collective actions as would bring sustenance to man in his aspirations for peace and friendship and justice and liberty.

Mr President, half a millenium of colonial rule by European powers could not succeed in destroying our self-image as Africans; nor did it quench our thirst to be free, to be respected and to develop our resources for the good of our people. In the past 20 years over 40 African countries have regained their freedom and independence.

During that period some of them fought civil wars not out of irreconcilable differences of ideology or ethnicity. They fought in order to defend the gains of their independence, to frustrate foreign intervention in their affairs and to maximize their sovereign attributes. Some African states quite tragically have fought one another across borders. They fought not to colonize anyone but in order to defend their perceived patrimony, to safeguard their territorial integrity. Others have fought in order to be independent. Through all the tensions and conflicts of the past 20 years, no independent African country has lost its independence. More are yearning to be free and they will soon be free and independent. Namibia and South Africa are already waiting in the wings. They decidedly will soon be free. The message is clear: Never again will Africa be colonized. Never again will Africans tolerate living under racist domination and exploitation.

Mr President, only last week the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, my dear brother, His Excellency Dr Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, addressed this assembly on the economic and political concerns of Africa. I wish to seize this opportunity to pay tribute to him for the untiring efforts on behalf of our continent. His statements eloquently reflected the new emphasis which Africa is placing on its economic development after decades when our overriding preoccupation was to secure the independence of our territories and peoples.

Last April I had the honor of welcoming my brother African heads of state and government to the first extraordinary summit of the Organization of African Unity devoted exclusively to the consideration of the economic problems of our continent. Determined to attain the goals of economic salvation, we adopted the Lagos plan of action for the implementation of the Monrovia strategy for the economic development of Africa. We were realistic to acknowledge in this historic document that just as the liberation struggle was fought and won by us, so also would be our struggle for economic emancipation. [sentence indistinct] We need one another. We must help one another. We therefore welcome constructive cooperation and partnership from the rest of the international community as we embark on the challenging task of addressing the problems of postcolonial era in our continent.

Mr President, Africa bears the scars of a long history of despoilation and deprivation, of the ravages of the slave trade and foreign aggression, of both political and economic injustice. The current crisis in the world economy is wreaking havoc in Africa. For some areas of the Third World, the ongoing international negotiations about trade, capital flows and so on, they mean growth through effective participation in key international markets and the institutions. For most of Africa, these negotiations are about survival itself. The very existence of some of our nations is being critically threatened by adverse economic forces and natural disasters. It will take years before we in Africa can exercise our rights to full equality and effective participation in the current internationaleconomic system. In spite of the enormous natural wealth and resources of Africa, our continent remains the least developed and our people the most deprived. These degrading disabilities mock our political independence. We are therefore resolved to make progress. We must therefore refuse to subsidize the economies of the rich by continuing to sell cheaply our raw materials and labor to them in return for the exorbitantly priced manufactured goods.

Mr President, I believe that the time has come for the international community to address itself to the serious issue of reparation and restitution for Africa. It is pertinent to observe that there is hardly any country outside the continent which has not in one way or another benefited from the exploitation of the human and natural resources of Africa. In the wake of your important strategy and the global negotiations, I call upon this august assembly to launch a decade of reparations and restitution for Africa as a Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Africa. I make this call with a serious sense of responsibility. Restructuring the world economic system to conform with the dictates of the new international economic order will help, but this will be in the long term. Massive, special, immediate and effective measures are required to deal with the exceptional situation in Africa. I have seen too much of Africa's misery and degradation not to be moved to action, to demand the proclamation of a special decade for the economic regeneration of Africa.

The problems of no other continent define the international agenda better than those of Africa. I intend, therefore, to further dwell on African concerns, for the destiny of Nigeria is inextricably linked with the fortunes of all the countries of Africa, with all the peoples of African descent abroad. As a result, we have and will continue to vigorously strive for the restoration of the rights and dignity of the black man everywhere, who for too long has suffered humiliation and discrimination. [applause]

Mr President, the situation in Namibia continues to be a source of considerable embarrassment and concern to this organization. It continues to undermine the will and the credibility of the United Nations. Above all, it continues to raise serious questions about the sense of honor and good faith of some permanent members in the Security Council--grave questions about their perception of their duty and their responsibilities under the Charter. For the power of the veto was not intended to be used solely for the protection of selfish interests; rather the veto was meant to be employed to promote and advance the high purposes of the United Nations Charter, to sustain and encourage the practice of international law and morality.

Nigeria will no longer tolerate the provocations by South Africa or the dilatory tactics of her allies in the Western bloc with regard to self-determination and majority rule for Namibia. [applause] We deeply deplore the collusion between South Africa and its Western allies which continues to deny the people of the territory their inalienable rights.

Fourteen years have passed since the International Court of Justice handed down the decision that South Africa had neither legal nor moral right to maintain its [word indistinct] administration in Namibia. Further, it is now over 2 years since the Security Council endorsed the Western Five's proposals for Namibia's transition to independence. I therefore find it intolerable that the independence of Namibia continues to be bedeviled by the intransigence of South Africa. It seems to me that the recent exchanges of correspondence between the secretary general of the United Nations and the South African Government call for immediate action. They offer another opportunity, if any was really necessary, for the United Nations to test the true intentions of the South African Government. The United Nations Transition Assistance Group, UNTAG, should therefore be deployed without undue delay to carry out its mandate to supervise a free and fair election in Namibia so that at the next session of the General Assembly Namibia shall have taken its rightful place in the world community of nations. [applause]

Mr Chairman, throughout all the 33 years that the apartheid policies of the Government of South Africa have been considered and condemned by this great assembly, it has become clear that the only peaceful avenue left for their elimination is the imposition of sanctions under chapter 7 of the charter. [applause] In calling again for sanctions, particularly oil embargo, to complement the existing arms embargo against South Africa, I want to emphasize that our charter specifically prescribed sanctions to give effect to the decisions of the Security Council. I sincerely hope that the international conference on sanctions against South Africa, which the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, plans to hold next year in Paris will succeed in (?addressing) this important matter as an effective alternative to the use of force by the United Nations to bring about the birth of a new society in South Africa. But sanctions alone, Mr Chairman, will not destroy apartheid and racism in South Africa. They can, however, be used to support the armed struggle. That struggle is now gathering momentum. If South Africa persists in its defiance of the international will for fundamental change in its policies, none of us has the right to deny the struggle of the South African nationalists for support, certainly not Nigeria. [applause] We shall continue to assist, encourage and support that struggle with all the might and all the resources at our disposal. [applause] The people of South Africa will never flinch from this struggle until ultimate victory is won. The termination of apartheid and racism in South Africa is the challenge of our decade, and the attainment of this goal will constitute man's life's [as heard] major victory over the evil forces of colonialism.

Mr President, global interdependence has too often lately been defined in narrow economic terms. Given its full dimensions of peace and security, it truly permeates and dominates every aspect of international life today. In no area is that concept more ominously felt than the Middle East, a region so close to Africa and of supreme symbolism for my country. The Middle East situation is of the greatest concern to Nigeria. At the international level, we have spared no efforts in the councils of either the Organization of African Unity or the United Nations or the nonaligned countries to seek a viable solution in conformity with the highest imperatives of peace and justice. We do not believe that peace and justice are incompatible. If all the states in the region are to enjoy the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force, the inalienable rights of the Palestinians cannot and must not be overlooked. [applause]

To an African, the rights of self-determination, statehood and independence are sacred. To a continent which can easily fall prey to military might, occupation of a territory by force is totally unacceptable. To a people who believe in the United Nations, scornful disrespect of the decisions of the Security Council cannot be justified. In my view, Israel's persistent refusal to recognize that it cannot continue to enjoy legitimacy and the right of this organization's original partition plan for Palestine and at the same time deny corresponding legitimacy and the right of nationhood under the same plan to the Palestinians is the greatest obstacle to any lasting peace in the Middle East. The Palestinian Arabs must and should be enabled to have their own independent, sovereign state. Nigeria firmly supports the legitimate right of the Palestinians to their homeland. [applause] Israel cannot expect normalization of relations with Nigeria, indeed Africa, while she continues in defiance of world public opinion to occupy the Arab territories which she has captured in 1967. Further, a unilateral expropriation of Arab lands and the planting of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories make any meaningful discussion of normalization of relations at this time even more difficult. Her recent action purporting to alter the present international status of Jerusalem came as an affront to the conscience of my people, to whom Jerusalem has a special meaning and significance. We therefore cannot and will never accept these measures.

Mr President, in the face of so many challenges confronting mankind, it would be superfluous to say how much my government deeply regrets the current tragic conflict between the nonaligned states of Iran and Iraq. I fervently add my voice to the many appeals for restraint and peace between those two neighboring countries. Mr President, recent events give us no cause for joy. The tensions and crises which developed last year remain virtually unsolved. The armament race has assumed a new and dangerous momentum at a time when the second resumed conference of the parties of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons has failed. The North-South dialogue on the economic problem of the world is stalemated as a consequence of a most regrettable inability to agree even on procedures to begin negotiations. The present stalemate in the climate of negotiations between the developing and developed countries holds terrifying prospects for all, perhaps more than is realized. The world is poised delicately on the brink--that critical margin between survival and disaster. The dangers may be great but we cannot afford to despair. Our needs and time call for statesmanship imbued with courage and vision, vision to determine where to begin; courage to do what has to be done. Thus, the present uncertain international situation challenges all those entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the destiny of mankind to pause and think. Times have changed, conditions have changed. The concept and structures which precipitated some of the current international crises cannot remain unchanged. Any organic institution without the means to adjust to change is without the means of its survival. We have the men and means to meet the challenge of the 1980's and beyond. The sum of over \$500 billion which the developed countries spent on military research and development since 1960 far exceeds what two-thirds of mankind require to banish poverty and degradation. [applause] We need disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, to save mankind from untoward anxieties and holocaust. There must be disarmament to release resources for development. The justification for the retention of nuclear (?weapons) has always, to my mind, been a negative one. Weapons susceptible to accidental warfare and, capable of destroying all mankind can never act as deterrents to war.

Mr President, the member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, in spite of the unwarranted calumnies often heaped upon them, have amply demonstrated what developing countries can do to help themselves [words indistinct] the developing countries.

They have shown how raw material-producing developing countries can organize themselves to defend their economic rights. They have shown how to arrest the historical trend whereby the rich countries get increasingly richer at the expense of the poor countries. It is therefore a matter of regret that quite deliberate efforts are sometimes made to mislead the public about the role of energy in the prevailing economic crisis. OPEC prices have risen only in direct proportion to the inflation and prices generated by the prohibitive costs of imported goods and services, as well as the fluctuating rate of exchange of the dollar. The rich industrialized countries must show a disposition to accept that the present international economic system based on imperial patterns of thought and relationship which denies equal opportunities to all mankind can no longer endure. They must accept that there can be no meaningful and lasting progress on the issues that are of direct and ultimate interest to them unless they are prepared to entertain overdue [word indistinct] on issues such as money and finance to restore flow, industrialization, trade and protectionism which are so germane to realizing the aspirations of the developing countries. The rich industrialized countries must shoulder their responsibilities to the poor nations of the world from whom they have gained so much in wealth and resources. They must address themselves to the burning issue of how to assist in an imaginative and compassionate spirit, particularly the least developed countries, who are today overburdened with poverty and unfulfilled aspirations.

Mr President, I began with a message of congratulations to your exalted person, and on other outstanding achievements in the international field. I should like to conclude on a note of hope. As I look back, I am encouraged by what can be achieved if member states, faithful in the ideals and principles of the Charter, agree to work for solutions to the varied problems of our time. Mr President, we have come some way, but have a long way to go. We have made some progress, but the end of the journey is still far; but reach it we must. Since the beginning of human history, the world has been full of conflicts, disputes and wars. This is the tragedy of human existence. The big question is: Can man ever live with his neighbor in perfect harmony? Can areas of conflicts be reduced? In short, can wars be avoided? Some may answer yes; others may say no. Whatever be our answers, one thing cannot be disputed: that we stand to gain in a world of peace and to lose in a world of war. We must therefore commit ourselves to insuring peace in this world. Our greatest hope for realizing peace is the United Nations. Each day, the problems of the world multiply in number and in complexity. If the United Nations is to keep abreast, and if it is to reflect the vast increase in the number of strength of its membership, then it has to undergo some form of organizational change. I do not refer only to its method of work and operation to ensure greater efficiency. Some institutional or structural reforms should be considered to democratize its decisionmaking process. In particular, we call attention to the proposal for the extension of the membership of the Security Council, which Nigeria strongly supports. [applause] Each and every one of us must be ready to take a stand and to play his part in this worthwhile endeavor to ensure the survival of justice and peace. As I have observed, peace cannot be achieved by mere resolutions or declarations. It can only be achieved through commitment. Delaying tactics will not help. We are not asking any nation to abandon its national interests. We are asking all nations to be reasonable in the pursuit of these interests.

Mr President, the world is perched on the threshold of a new and significant decade--a decade of renewal as well as change, a decade of challenge as well as hope, a decade of opportunities as well as danger. What precisely it will be depends on how we make it. With the required good will, we can make it a decade of positive achievement for mankind. Thank you very much. [applause]

MADAGASCAR

SPEAKER OUTLINES TASKS FACING ASSEMBLY SESSION

ABO71816 Paris AFP in French 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 7 Oct (AFP)--The People's National Assembly on Tuesday opened its second ordinary session, called the budgetary session, in the presence of the prime minister, Mr Desire Rakotoarijaona, representing the head of state.

In his opening address, Mr Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, the assembly's speaker, indicated that during the next 2 months the assembly will not only have to examine the state budget proposals for 1981 but also various bills presented by either the government or individual deputies, as well as bills or motions presented by the assembly itself on matters concerning national and international situations.

Concerning the international situation, Mr Andrianarahinjaka stressed that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict will force Madagascar to look for other countries to supply its oil to replace Iraq, which now supplies 60 percent of Madagascar's imports (about 600,000 tons of oil a year). The speaker also raised the question of world inflation, the fall of certain currencies on the international market, the high cost of crude oil, the falling prices of developing countries' primary commodities and these countries' increasing indebtedness.

Concerning the internal situation, the speaker raised the question of continuing difficulties in food supplies in spite of the government's efforts to improve them. These problems were brought about, he said, by the machinations of reactionaries and enemies of the revolution. The speaker mentioned particularly acts of sabotage, black marketeering, hoarding of foodstuffs and commodities, illegal raising of prices, and the stealing of cattle, which is still rife in the western and southern parts of the country.

In the face of these acts, we will have to take severe measures to protect the people's interest, announced Mr Andrianarahinjaka, who concluded by saying that the adoption of such measures demands from the deputies a better awareness of their responsibilities.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER RESPONDS TO MUGABE CLAIM ON DISSIDENTS

LD062134 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, has once more rejected allegations that South Africa is secretly training about 5,000 dissidents from Zimbabwe to undermine the government in Salisbury. The allegations had been made by the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr Botha emphasized again that South Africa would not allow its territory to be used for subversion and attacks on neighboring states. Mr Botha said that the Government of Zimbabwe had been asked to provide evidence to substantiate this claim, but it had not done so. In spite of this, Mr Mugabe was continuing his allegations of a South African threat against him. Mr Botha said the Government of Zimbabwe would have to give its full attention to their country's internal situation at some time or other to ensure stability, which was a requirement for economic growth and development. Accusations against South Africa might divert attention from an unstable internal situation in Zimbabwe which would contribute nothing to solving it. Mr Botha said the allegations in fact made cooperation more difficult.